

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. IX.—NO. 47.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1898.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Subscribed ... \$1,500,000
Capital Paid Up ... 1,493,300
Reserve ... 325,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - QUEBEC.

Andrew Thomson, Esq., ... President.
Hon. E. J. Price, ... Vice-Pres.
E. E. Webb, ... General Manager.
J. G. Billett, ... Inspector.

BRANCHES.

Alexandria, Ont.	Morden, Man.
Boissevain, Man.	Melita, "
Carberry, "	Moosomin, N.W.T.
Carman, "	Moose Jaw, "
Calgary, N.W.T.	Norwood, Ont.
Deloraine, Man.	Neepawa, Man.
Glenboro, "	Ottawa, Ont.
Gretna, "	Quebec, Que.
Holland, "	Quebec (S. Lewis), S.
Hamiota, "	Shelburne, Ont.
Hastings, Ont.	Smith's Falls, Ont.
Indian Head, N.W.T.	Souris, Man.
Lethbridge, "	Toronto, Ont.
Macleod, "	Virden, Man.
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Idea for
Warm
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Prices and terms at our local agency.
Leave orders early.

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Elsewhere call and
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We have the latest in Ladies,
Belts and Blouse Sets.

Nice assortment of Children's
Wagons, etc.

First class velocipede. Prices
reasonable at

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WHOLESALE DEALER & IMPORTER
OF WINES, LIQUORS AND
CIGARS.

Having just received the last direct im-
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complete in both imported and domestic
goods, consisting of the choicest brands of
Irish, Scotch and Rye Whiskies, Brandy,
London Old Tom and Holland Gins, Rums,
Port, Sherries, Champagnes, Claret, Saut-
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Liqueurs and Bitters, Bass' Ale and Guinness'
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Terms Spot Cash. Orders by mail receive
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WAGNOR'S GUIDE TO TRAVEL 50c

Ready for Business

The Model
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We have placed our stock and are now ready for busi-
ness. Our Groceries are the freshest and best that
money can buy, but none to good for you. All we ask
is a call, and, as our goods and prices will speak for
themselves, we feel confident of your custom.

Highest price paid for
butter and eggs.

J. A. McLEAN

FOR CASH

BARGAINS IN WALL PAPERS.

Balance of our large stock at cost. We are desirous of
placing other lines and require the room, so we are going
to rush the wall paper out regardless of regular price.

IN GROCERIES WE CAN SUPPLY

something new and fresh:—Ontario Maple Syrup, \$1.00
per gal.; Choice Ripe Tomatoes, 20c. per lb.; Rhubarb,
4 lbs. for 25c.; Cabbage, 7c. per lb.; Green Onions, 5c. a
bunch. These luxuries are only going to last a few days
so come early if you want a treat.

J. A. Healey & Co.

New Spring Suitings

IN ALL THE LATEST SHADES, ETC.

In Hats ..

We are showing an excellent assortment of all
the leading English and American styles.....

MERCHANT TAILOR.

R. L. SLATER.

Manitoba Granite

SUMMERVILLE & CO., of Brandon, Man., the largest and best
equipped marble works in the Dominion, are now manu-
facturing at their own yards, and polishing at their own mills at
Brandon the Native Granite of Manitoba. It is a beautiful dark
red color, very fine in texture, and takes the highest possible polish.

A WORD TO THOSE WHO WANT A MONUMENT OR MEMORIAL STONE.

Do not order till you have seen samples of this beautiful granite. It is the purest,
honestest, and most durable that is on the market. It is equal in finish and is
finer in the grain than the best Scotch or New Brunswick granite, and fifty per
cent cheaper, as we are saving both duty and freight by using home material; and
are paying in wages to employees what formerly went out of the country for stock.
We are the only producers of this stone. All orders entrusted to us will receive
prompt attention; and finished second to none in the Dominion. Our travellers are
now showing designs and samples; We also make Curbing Stones of this granite,
which are considered by Mr. F. Knight and others of Manitoba's best curbers who
have tried them, to be equal to the best Scotch stones.

Travellers.—W. C. Stewart, W. Summerville, D. McIntyre.

FOR SALE.

House and two lots on River Street, and
farm situated two miles from town, both
wood and water plentiful. Apply to J. H.
GRAYSON.

WANTED.

Men and women who can work hard talk-
ing and writing six hours daily for six days
a week and will be content with ten dollars
weekly. Address NEW IDEAS CO., Toronto.

See ...

Our Big Fifty-Cent Window

THIS WEEK

We would call particular
attention to our big 50c.
window. Any article in
the window your choice
for 50c. only. Some of
the lines worth double the
price, consisting of

Handkerchiefs,
Overalls,
Hats, Shirts,
Braces,
Ties, Etc., Etc.

Get a bargain before your
size is gone. See us for
floor oil cloths, linoleums,
carpets, curtains, art mus-
lins, rugs, mats, squares.
We are showing a beauti-
ful range this season, in-
spect our stock and get
prices.

ROBINSON

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HAMILTON

NORTH-WEST

.. LIME ..

has no equal being stronger
and superior in every
respect to any other lime.

**WE HAVE IT
NEWLY BURNT**

and the great demand for
it is the best proof of
its merits. Buy from us
and save excessive freight
rates. Our prices are right.

JAS. McCLELLAND,

Plain and Ornamental
Plasterer.

LT. - GOV. CAMERON.

MEMBER FOR WEST HURON RE-
CEIVES THE APPOINTMENT.

An Order-in-Council Passed at
Ottawa—The New Lieuten-
ant-Governor Has Been a
Prominent Member of the
House of Commons for Many
Years—Brief Biographical
Sketch of Mr. Cameron.

Ottawa, May 30.—An order in coun-
cil appointing M. C. Cameron, M. P.
for West Huron, Lieutenant Governor
of the North-West Territories, was
passed to day.

Malcolm Colin Cameron, barrister
and legislator, is the son of the late
Hon. Malcolm Cameron, formerly a
member of the Canadian Government
and a well-known temperance advocate,
and was born at Perth, Ont., April 12,
1832. Educated at Knox College,
Toronto, he was called to the bar, 1860,
and has for many years successfully
practised his profession in Goderich,
he was for some time a member of the
town council and afterwards mayor of
Goderich. A Liberal, he sat for South
Huron in the House of Commons,
1867-82; and for West Huron, 1882-
87, when defeated. He unsuccessfully
contested the same constituency in
February, 1892, (vote, Hon. J. C. Pat-
erson, Secretary of State, Conservative,
2,179; M. C. Cameron, Liberal, 2,154),
but was returned in another bye elec-
tion in January, 1896, and re-elected
at the Dominion general election, 1896.
He is the author of a pamphlet, "A
Vile Conspiracy Exposed—Mr. M. C.
Cameron Vindicated," (Goderich, 1892),
which had reference to certain infamous
charges brought against him by the
Goderich Star, and secured a conviction,
a withdrawal of the charges and
an apology. He is a supporter of
provincial rights, and was opposed to
the coercion of Manitoba, though will-
ing that any rights or privileges en-
joyed by the Catholics of Manitoba
prior to 1890, which had been en-
croached on, should be restored to them
by the Province. In religion, a Pres-
byterian; he married in May, 1885,
Jessie H. daughter of Dr. John Mc-
Lean, late R. N.

The following occurs in a sketch of
Mr. Cameron, published in the Globe:
"One of the fathers of Canadian
politics, and one who has upheld the
banner of Liberalism in the darkest
days of the party."

REGINA DISTRICT.

Report of Annual District Meeting
Held Last Week.

(By the District Secretary.)

The annual meeting of the Regina
District opened its session in the
Methodist church, Regina, May 24th,
Rev. T. Ferrier, chairman of the dis-
trict, presiding. Rev. T. J. McCrossan,
B. A., B. D., of Prince Albert, was
elected secretary and chose R. E. Spencer,
M. A., of Wascana, as his assistant. On
the roll being called the following
ministers responded to their names:—
T. C. Buchanan, Regina; T. Ferrier,
Moose Jaw; A. Barner, Boharum and
Pasqua; H. J. Galley, Estevan; R. E.
Spencer, Wascana; A. Galley, Qu'App-
e; J. Linton, Saskatoon; T. J. McCrossan,
Prince Albert. Some of the ministers
were unable to attend.

The first day of the session was
taken up in the examination of char-
acter and ministerial affairs. The
probationers were examined as to their
knowledge of the vital truths of the
Christian religion and displayed by
their answers a clear understanding of
the doctrines of the Holy Scriptures.
The work that has been accomplished
by them, of a literary and theological
character, was ascertained from the
results of their recent examinations,
sent by the Secretary of the Board of
Examiners. Each of the young men
took a high standing in his examina-
tions, and was recommended to the
conference to be continued on probation.
In the afternoon a very interesting dis-
cussion took place in reference to the
adoption of measures for increasing the
efficiency of our ministerial labors and
the promotion of the work of God. It
was the firm conviction of all the min-
isters present that greater efforts should
be put forth to keep the children in the
church and to train them up for Christ.

The general business of the district
meeting came up for consideration on
May 25th, when both ministers and
laymen were present. The following
laymen presented themselves: John
Dobbin, W. N. Mitchell, M. Henderson,

N. Alcock and J. R. Brown. The
report of the receipts and expenditures
as well as what had been collected for
connexional funds on each circuit and
mission, were then considered. They
were on the whole very satisfactory.
The district during the past year has
made favorable progress and has ad-
vanced considerably in the amounts
contributed to the funds of the church.
It was very gratifying to learn of the
decided advance that has been made in
the contribution to missions. Some of
the circuits which a year ago were
drawing money from the Missionary
Society, this year not only supported
their own ministers but contributed to
the support of our missionary opera-
tions. The following probationers
were recommended to be sent to college:
J. Scott, W. S. Reid, F. M. Wootton,
J. Robinson, A. Barner and H. J.
Galley. The reports from the Sabbath
schools have shown a noble ambition
in the line of Christian work with the
result that the children have been
carefully looked after and some schools
have been able to report a number of
conversions during the year. Rev. T.
C. Buchanan was elected to represent
the District on the stationing commit-
tee; W. J. Kernaghan and Rev. A.
Galley on the Sabbath school committee
of the annual conference; W. W. Bole
and Rev. J. Linton on the Epworth
League committee; John Dobbin to
the missionary committee. The laymen
in convention elected W. W. Bole, E.
Carrs, G. E. James, W. J. Kernaghan,
and Dr. Kemp as members of the
annual conference. It was decided to
hold the next May district meeting at
Indian Head.

Before this very interesting and
profitable meeting of the District was
concluded, on motion of Bros. T. C.
Buchanan and McCrossan, a highly
complimentary resolution was passed,
in which the district expressed its
appreciation of the good work which
has been performed by the Rev. T.
Ferrier during the three years in which
he has been chairman of the district.
As we understand that Mr. Ferrier has
left the district, it is surely pardonable
to write a few sentences in commenda-
tion of his work. Mr. Ferrier possesses
executive and financial abilities of a
high order. The proof of this is to be
seen in what has been accomplished
during his administration of the affairs
of the District. His policy has always
been to make the fields as soon as
possible self-supporting. To accomplish
this he has visited the quarterly boards
of the missions, and endeavored to
inspire their members with the ad-
vantages that would come to them if
they would only take this step. The
wisdom of this policy is very easily
seen in some of the fields that have
declared their independence. Not only
have they sustained their circuit
responsibilities but have also contri-
buted largely to all the funds of the
church. We hope soon to see all the
missions self-supporting and are very
thankful to Mr. Ferrier for contribut-
ing so much to the accomplishment of
such a result.

Mr. Ferrier goes from the District
bearing with him the good wishes of
his brethren in the ministry and also
of the laity.

We pray that God's blessing may be
with him and his family in the new
field of labor to which in the providence
of God they are called.

Church of St. Columba, Buffalo Lake.

Thursday, next, June 9th, being St.
Columba's Day, the corner foundation
stone of the new church will be laid.
There will be a short service at the
site. Other arrangements will be made
at a meeting on Sunday next after the
service at Barlee's at 3 o'clock.

The Last Estimates.

The supplementary estimates for 1898-99
were brought down at Ottawa on 31st May.
They contain some items of interest to West
Assiniboia, for instance: For land titles office
at Regina \$13,000; for court house at Medicine
Hat \$6,000; for vault fittings for registry
office, Regina, \$752.

IN BED FOR WEEKS.

And Every Breath she Drew Was
an Excruciating Pain—Rheum-
atism Had Fastened his Talons
on his Prey—South American
Rheumatic Cure Snatched her
from his Grasp.

"For fifteen years I had been troubled
with rheumatism. It had settled in my back.
At times the pain was so severe as to su-
perstially lay me up for weeks at a time. I was
just about discouraged and given up hope
when I was recommended to try South
American Rheumatic Cure. I did so. The
first bottle enabled me to leave my bed, and
in one week from the time I commenced its
use I was completely cured. It is undoubtedly
the best remedy in the world for rheu-
matism." Mrs. John Beaumont, Elora, Ont.

It is evident that relations between France and Russia are undergoing a change, and that alienation has already proceeded so far as to produce in France not only uneasiness but resentment. Complaint is constant in the Paris press that alliance between the two powers has thus far benefited only Russia, a complaint which not infrequently finds expression in the Chamber, and which apparently reflects the feeling of the governing men. In the course of a recent debate on which this view was strongly brought out, M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, instead of defending the alliance, merely stated that there was one and deprecating discussion, and Premier Melin asked that the Deputies should not discuss it lest they should "sap its foundations." As both these men know the exact condition of the alliance, the fact that they failed to defend it, to enlarge upon its advantages, and to reiterate their confidence in Russia, and only asked that it should not be talked about lest it should be destroyed, would indicate that it is only formal.

The uneasiness displayed by the Government throughout the Dreyfus affair, and the tacit admission that if all the facts of the case should be made public, the French people would repudiate the Russian alliance, points in the same direction. For as Germany and Italy had explicitly denied having any dealings with Dreyfus, the only plausible explanation of the affair is that before the Franco-Russian alliance was arranged Russia bought the French mobilization plans in order to make sure that France was not ready to attack Germany, and that she showed them to the latter power to remove her hostility to the Dual League. As the French Government knew that Germany had the plans, it naturally inferred that she had bought them, and having once condemned Dreyfus for their sale, it was obliged to prevent his retrial lest the secret should get out and the French people repudiate the alliance. As Russia did nothing not sanctioned by the diplomatic ethics of the continent, and nothing more than Bismarck did to Austria at a time when Germany and Austria were in close alliance, there was no reason why the French Government should not have let the truth be known, save the knowledge that the alienation of the French people from Russia had already gone so far that they would refuse to pardon it.

The causes of this alienation are not far to seek, but may be found in the indifference and neglect with which France has been treated by Russia in recent arrangements in Eastern and Southeastern Europe and the Far East, in which France has an interest, and in the growing evidence that the northern power does not intend to help the Republic to recover her lost provinces or re-establish her hold in Egypt. Not only has Russia made an agreement with Austria with respect to the future of the Balkans without consulting France, but she has carried out her own policy with Turkey, nominated Prince George for Crete, and ignored France in China, though all the while relying upon the support of the French fleet and floating Russian loans in the Paris market. In short, France has been used not as an equal, but as a useful hanger on, a position which the French governing men resent as creditable to the traditions of France but full disclosure of which they fear could end in a rupture of the alliance. That they do not want, for so long as it exists, is, they think, a guarantee against invasion, and so insist that the subject shall not be discussed.

RODE WITH THE KING.

An Affable Monarch and a Soldier Who Was in a Hurry.

A few days ago, says one of the South German papers, a soldier was returning to the barracks of Ludwigsburg, Wurtemberg, from an excursion to the suburbs. It was near the time for evening drill, and he was in fear of being late. Suddenly a small vehicle, driven by a man in civilian's clothes, appeared.

"May I not take the vacant seat at your side, sir?" asked the soldier. "I am late for drill."

"I'll be glad of your company," came the reply.

The trooper took the seat. A few minutes later, looking at his watch, he grew pale.

"Pardon me," he went on, "but might I ask you to drive faster? I have great fear of my captain, who is a strict disciplinarian. If I am a minute late he will put me in the guard-house."

"To what barracks do you belong?" "The K— barracks."

"Very well; we shall arrive in time." The driver whipped up his team and in a short time drew up before the gate of the barracks.

"Thank you, sir," said the soldier, in descending.

While the son of Mars was still bowing his acknowledgments the officer on duty at the army had ordered the guard to present arms. The driver of the vehicle was the king of Wurtemberg.

AND HE SERMED SURPRISED.

Ladlad—Mr. Newboarder, will you say grace?

Newboarder—What for?

THE FARM.

METALLIC MATERIALS IN BUILDINGS.

In all sorts of farm constructions metal is rapidly taking precedence over other materials; and steel, which is the strongest metal in common use, is now extensively used not only for parts of buildings, as roofs, but for every part except the floors. Tin was once the best material for roofs; it is now nearly thirty years since I had a tin roof put on my dwelling house, and it has never needed any repair except to renew the iron oxide paint first applied to it. This has been done only twice in that time, the reason for its durability being that as it is a metallic substance and makes a chemical compound with the oil, its adherence to the tin is perfect, and being an oxide it is not affected injuriously by the oxidizing effect of the atmosphere. The steel roofing plates, which are made in large sheets already painted, are even better, says a writer, than the tin now to be procured. Tin plates are now nothing like what they used to be, as every one who uses tin pans and pails discovers to his sorrow, when only after a few months' use the bottoms rust out, because of the exceedingly thin and imperfectly applied coating of tin on the iron. Some substitute becomes desirable and this is found in the steel roofing plates, which are not only cheaper than tin, but are much more cheaply applied, as they are quite large, need no soldering, but are put together by turned edges which lap in such a manner as to make a perfectly water and air-proof joint. These plates are now used for covering the whole of the buildings, and are exceedingly desirable for barns, sheds, and out-houses. Quite recently I suggested to a large sheep owner in Manitoba, who consulted me as to the plans for shelter of his large flocks numbering some thousands, to cover the buildings with these steel plates, not only the roofs, but the whole structure. He followed the suggestion, and after satisfactory experience he has reported that the houses are all that could be desired, and are only one-third as much as if lumber had been used. They are fire-proof, so the danger from prairie fires is no longer a source of apprehension. The style of building is also much neater than any ordinary wooden structure, and the covering of the buildings calls for no skilled labor, and is done with great rapidity. This material is the best for roofs now made, and even for the best kinds of houses, is the most desirable, for the neat appearance of the covering. A roof thus covered needs only a very slight slope, one foot in twenty being amply sufficient to shed the water perfectly. One other matter might be mentioned, which is the safety from fire while placing the covering on the roof. As tin must be soldered, and the smiths use the gasoline furnaces in their work, there is much risk of the destruction of the building in this way, and as insurance on an unfinished building is either very costly or not to be procured, safety from fire is one more decided advantage in the use of these steel roofs.

BEGIN EARLY TO SPRAY.

Between now and the time buds commence to swell in earnest, the orchard, small fruit plantations and all nursery stock should be thoroughly sprayed with Bordeaux mixture. At this time the solution may be of the strength indicated: Copper sulphate 4 lbs., quicklime 4 lbs., water to make 50 gallons. Dissolve the copper salt in about two gallons of hot water in a wooden vessel. Or suspend in a cone sack in a vessel of cold water until dissolved. Put this into a barrel and add 20 or 25 gallons of water. Shake the lime by pouring water over the lumps and stirring freely. Strain the milk of lime and add it to the copper solution in the barrel. Add water until the mixture amounts to 50 gallons. For later in the season a dilute solution is required for spraying about blossoming time or a little later. This is made in the same manner, 2 lbs. copper sulphate and 2 lbs. quicklime with the 50 gals. of water.

The first spraying will tend to prevent such diseases as scab of the apple, leaf spot of cherry, leaf spot of currant, leaf spot of gooseberry, mildew of gooseberries, anthracnose of grapes, rot of grape, peach leaf curl, peach scab, rot of peach, scab of pear, rot of plum, leaf spot of quince, anthracnose of raspberry and a number of others which begin to become active during the early days of spring. Many of these diseases cannot be killed out by spraying but they can be held in check to such an extent that crops of fruit can be profitably grown. It is important to spray before the buds open, so that a strong solution can be used and the vitality of the fungi weakened much more readily than it can be done later.

It is advisable before this spraying is done in orchards as well as small fruits to prune and burn the brush. Superfluous wood will then not have to be treated and many of the germs will be disposed of by means of the fire. If materials for making the spraying solution are bought in large quantities, they can be had quite cheaply. All this should be looked after before the spraying season opens.

BEST SOIL FOR RASPBERRIES.

Any really rich land will grow raspberries, but a moist, well-drained clay loam is probably the best. For commercial purposes, select a few varieties that are well known in the market, as a shipment of one kind will sell much better than one composed of half a dozen sorts. Spring planting is most common and usually most satisfactory. Set as soon as the soil is in good working condition, putting the plants in rows six feet apart and three feet apart in the row. Give clean and thorough culture until the latter part of August.

FOR CURRANTS.

A rich and moist clay soil in a shady

situation is preferable. For this reason the bushes can be set in orchards with excellent results. Place the plants four or five feet apart. Give thorough cultivation and a liberal dressing of manure. In early spring remove all the old and weak canes in order that a succession of strong new shoots may be secured. It is very easy to keep the bushes free from insects and fungous diseases, consequently this fruit is one of the most desirable for the farmer's home.

FLASHES OF FUN.

Sunday School Teacher—"Why is it wrong to have two wives?" Tommy—"Cos no man can serve two masters."

His Idea—"Is the water you get at your boarding-house pure?" Egbert—"No, there seems to be a lot of milk in it."

Mrs. Ferry—"Are your new neighbors well-to-do?" Mrs. Terry—"I think they are. The children have such awful manners."

Tramp, approaching from behind—"I ain't 'ad a bite to-day, Cap'n. Excuse me, Angler—'Wrong law, I expect. Try a worm."

From Two Points of View—Minnie, admiring her new ring—"Isn't it a dear little thing?" Jack, who bought it—"Indeed it is!"

Jack—"Yes, ancestors certainly help to give a person social prestige." Tom—"Especially when they are wealthy and one lives with them."

"Say, what's your business?" "I'm a burglar; what's yours?" "Shake! I'm in the same line." "Well, come on—let's take something."

Aunt Maria—"Why, Johnny, what in the world are you thinking about?" Johnny—"Only thinking up things to say when I grow up that I used to do when I was a boy."

Mrs. Higgins—"What wretched taste that Mrs. Wilkes has!" Mr. Higgins—"Yes, I met her down stairs this afternoon, and she was wearing that ugly old \$25 hat you thought you wanted."

Incidental—Bing—"Yes, that's old Spriggins. Half a dozen doctors have given him up at various times during his life." Wing—"What was the trouble with him?" Bing—"He wouldn't pay his bills."

"What did you think of that cigar I gave you yesterday?" "Not much. It cost me \$4." "How so?" "Why, it gave my wife the idea that the gas was leaking somewhere and she sent for a plumber."

"What do you think of that scheme of an eastern magazine to get up an international language?" asked the youngest brother. "I think," said the cheerful idiot, "that it ought to make a good deal of talk."

Grandma used to spin, but now Grandma doesn't care to; Fact is, she has altered so, Grandma doesn't dare to.

Miller—"Which is right, 'stop and think' or 'stop to think'?" Smith—"Stop to think, to be sure. You might easily stop to think while you were talking, but as to stopping and actually thinking, that is another matter."

The Cautious One—"I wouldn't go to the Klondike. Already more money has gone in there than has been taken out." The Sanguine One—"You don't say! If the place is getting richer like that, I think I'll go as soon as I can."

Wayward Watson—"Here is one of those story writers who says in the papers that genius is nothing but hard work." Perry Patience—"Nothin' but hard work! And to think that I used to have a great respect for them fellers who could write!"

"I understand that you have been called to another charge," said the interviewer. "No," said the minister, who had been struggling along as the tail end of the little church debt, "by the blessing of Providence this is a cash situation that I like."

Mrs. Green, who thinks of hiring—"But is the girl honest? Can she be trusted?" Mrs. Brown, the girl's former mistress—"You need not be in the least alarmed. She is perfectly honest. All the time she was with me I never knew her to take a thing—

not even my advice as to how things should be done."

"You say my daughter loves you?" questioned the old man. "I'm sure of it," replied the young man. "Well, well," returned the old man, looking the young man over critically, "there's no accounting for tastes, is there?" And somehow although the young man knew that he ought to be happy over the possession of the girl, he couldn't help feeling something on that remark of the old man's.

SAVED BY HIS DOG.

A peculiarly sad case, arising out of the late disastrous flood at Elmley, one of the smallest and most isolated parishes of the Isle of Sheppey, is reported from Sheerness. Mr. Frederick Brice, of King's Hill farm, who, by thrift and perseverance, saved sufficient to become a farmer, has lost his entire stock, consisting of 300 sheep and 37 bullocks, besides calves, pigs and poultry. His haystacks were also carried away by the rush of waters, which broke through the seawall. Mr. Brice, himself was only saved by the sagacity of his dog. Fearing the seawalls would be submerged or give way, he went into the marshes to drive his stock to higher ground, but before he had accomplished his task the sea broke through the walls and the advancing tide overtook both him and his cattle. Mr. Brice tied his handkerchief around his dog's neck and managed to keep his head above water until land was reached.

HIS KIND ACTION.

Miss Oldgal's Papa—Do you think you can make my daughter happy, young man?

Young Cheeky—Can I? Why I have already.

Heaven hasn't I've asked her to be my wife.

HOUSEHOLD.

GOOD RECIPES FOR CANDY.

Maple Sugar Candy.—Two cups of maple sugar, one cup of cream or rich milk, one pound of English walnuts, chopped; butter the size of a walnut. Test by dropping into cold water; cut into squares when nearly cool.

Chocolate Candy.—Two cups of granulated sugar, one cup of rich milk, but the size of a walnut, one-quarter of a cake of chocolate; boil for twenty minutes, stirring constantly; beat for five minutes after taking from the stove. Do not let it cook too long. Cut into squares just before it is cool.

Nut Candy.—Four cups of granulated sugar; let it melt over a hot fire; stir constantly; when melted add a quart of peanuts chopped fine; pour on a breadboard and roll; cut into squares.

Stuffed Dates.—Stone a pound of dates, stuff with a pound of English walnuts cut into halves and roll in confectioners' sugar.

Pecan Nut Candy.—Two cups of molasses, two cups of sugar, one cup of butter; add as many pecans as possible, let them boil with the candy; this gives a delicious flavor. Test by dropping in cold water.

LITTLE LEAKS.

Dish towels used for holders.

Sheets used for ironing table.

Napkins used for dish towels.

Towels used for wash rags.

The face of flatirons used to crack nuts on.

Cold potatoes allowed to sour.

The kerosene can left open to evaporate.

Cold fish thrown away.

Cheese permitted to mold.

Lemons left to dry.

Fat put in earthen dishes.

The mustard cruse remaining open to dry.

Canned goods left exposed in cans.

Breadpan left with dough sticking to it.

Left-over vegetables thrown away.

Too much starch made and thrown out.

Pails and washtubs left dry to fall to pieces.

The eggs of the egg beater allowed to get wet.

Silver spoons and forks used in the kitchen.

Tea and coffee pots neglected.

Corks left out of vinegar and molasses jugs.

Spices exposed to the air.

Preserves opened, forgotten and left to spoil.

Soap left in dish-pans to dissolve and waste.

Bits of meat thrown away.

GOOD RECIPES.

Roll Jelly Cake.—For the body of the cake sponge cake is preferable; if that is not liked, use the following recipe: One-third cup melted butter, 2 cups sugar, 3 cups sifted flour, 4 eggs, 1 cup milk or cold water, 2 heaping teaspoons baking powder, 1-2 teaspoon spriged nutmeg. Bake in moderate oven in sheets not too thick, in tins three inches or more wide. Leave it standing to cool slightly after removing from oven, then turn upside down on cake board or sheet of brown paper. Spread stiff, thick jelly on the under side and roll. The firmer the jelly the less liable it is to melt.

When cold, preserves may be used for the filling of roll cake, with better success by the novice. Jam, chocolate or milk frosting, mixed with chopped nuts, deftly laid. Lay the roll on its side in a cloth and cut in rounds with a knife whose edge is of razor-like keenness.

Sponge Cake.—One and one-half cups sugar, 2 eggs, reserve white of one for frosting, 1-2 cup butter, 1 small teaspoon soda, dissolved in 3 tablespoons sweet milk, 2 cups sifted bread powder, 1 teaspoon each of cinnamon, cloves, allspice and grated nutmeg, 2 cups flour, 1 cup raisins. This is excellent.

Sugared Peanuts.—When you salt your peanuts for your whist party, do not stop at the salt, but sugar them a trifle, as well. After they are shelled, the brown skins rubbed off, and the nuts halved, then slide them in a pan into an oven whose temperature is just right—you'll find that that degree is after you have burned several lots with dots of good, sweet butter scattered over them. It is well to stir the nuts occasionally that they may brown evenly. When the pan is taken from the oven, sprinkle the nuts with a little white granulated sugar.

FLOWER NOTES.

Every one admits the beautiful and ornamental hardy hydrangeas, Pan-culata grandiflora, but not every one knows how easily it may be managed and made to assume a very desirable form.

Put a strong plant down to the ground in the spring. When new shoots appear, cut away all but one. When this one gets about five feet tall, top it, i.e., cut out the central, growing shoot.

It will then make side shoots and in time a beautiful, tree-like bush which will be laden with large trusses of bloom.

One of the native shrubs which re-ways transplanting to the home grounds is the so-called "high bush cranberry"—viburnum opulus—which is showy and ornamental in bloom and in fruit. The flat cymes are bordered with large sterile flowers like the hydrangeas, and are justly termed handsome. The bush is compact and symmetrical and you will be glad to pull off your coat and go to work like a man.

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HOW FOOLSCAP GOT ITS NAME.

A Was First Made by Order of the Rump Parliament.

"Nearly everybody knows what foolscap paper is, but there are probably few people who know just how it came to bear that name," said a wholesale stationer. "In order to increase his revenue Charles I. of England granted certain privileges amounting to monopolies, and among these was the manufacture of writing paper, the exclusive right of which was sold to certain parties, who grew wealthy and enriched the Government at the expense of those who were obliged to use such paper. At that time the English paper bore the royal coat of arms in water marks. But when the parliament under Cromwell, came into power it made sport of this law in every possible manner, and among other indignities to the memory of Charles it was ordered that the royal arms be removed from the paper and that a fool's cap and bells should be used as a substitute. When the rump parliament was prorogued these were removed, but paper of the size of the parliamentary journals, which is usually seventeen by fourteen inches, still bears the name of foolscap in England."

ITALIAN MARRIAGE BROKERS.

In Genoa there are regular marriage brokers who have lists of marriageable girls of the different classes with notes of their personal attractions, fortunes and circumstances. These brokers go about endeavoring to arrange connections in the same off-hand way that they would a merchandise transaction. Marriages there are more often a simple matter of business calculation, generally settled by the relatives, who often draw up the contract before the parties have seen each other. It is only when everything has been arranged and few days before the marriage ceremony that the future husband is introduced to his intended wife. Should he find fault with her manners and appearance he may annul the contract on condition of defraying the brokerage and any other expenses incurred.

From Pain to Health.

THE REMARKABLE CASE OF JOHN HENDERSON, OF DESERONTO JUNCTION.

Almost Helpless From Sciatic Rheumatism, the Effects of Which Shattered His Constitution—He Thought Death Not Far Off When Friendly Aid Brought Within His Reach the Means of Recovery.

From the Deseronto Tribune.

It will be remembered that during the past winter reference was several times made in the "Person" column of the Tribune to the illness of John Henderson, a well known and respected farmer of the Gravel Road, township of Richmond, about half a mile from Deseronto Junction. It was said that very little hope was entertained by his relatives, but he continued to steadily sink under the disease with which he was afflicted. Farmers coming in to Deseronto market, when asked how he was, shook their heads and stated that the worst might soon be expected. That he should have subsequently recovered was therefore a cause of joyful surprise to his many friends in this district. Hearing that his recovery was alleged to be due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a reporter of the Tribune set out to discover if this rumor could be authenticated. Having reached Mr. Henderson's residence the reporter found no one at home except the hired boy who informed him that Mr. Henderson had gone with a load of grain to the flour mill at Niagara. This was evidence in itself that Mr. Henderson must have greatly improved or he would not have undertaken such a long drive in the raw weather of early spring. The boy having said that his master would be back about two o'clock the reporter waited for a personal interview. In a short time the team was observed coming along the road. When it drew up at the house Mr. Henderson being told the object of the reporter's mission stated that the rumor was correct, his recovery was undoubtedly due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He said that about a year before he had been taken ill and the disease assumed a most painful and distressing character. The physicians in attendance did their best and would for a time succeed in alleviating the pain and he would for a short time regain strength. But the disease would reassert itself and he was worse if possible than before. His whole system seemed to be permeated with the disease which sapped his vital energy. He tried over so many remedies prescribed by doctors or suggested by friends and neighbors. All in vain—he grew weaker and weaker and at last despaired of life itself. He was completely worn out, found it very difficult to go as far as the barn, and was only able to move about a little when not confined to his bed. At this juncture, Mr. Ravin, the station master at Deseronto Junction, who no doubt recalled the wonderful cure of Mr. Wager by the use of the famous medicine, as reported some time since in the Tribune, recommended Mr. Henderson to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and volunteered to send for a quantity if Mr. Henderson would permit him. The sick man consented and Mr. Ravin procured for him a half dozen boxes. He tried a box, but with little effect. He felt quite strong, kept on using the pills, and after taking six boxes found that he was much improved. He got another supply and continued to improve steadily, the pain disappeared, he regained strength and, as he expressed it, "I am now able to be about. I feel quite strong, can attend to all departments of my work as well as ever, and I attribute it all to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." To the Tribune reporter Mr. Henderson appeared a strong, vigorous man, whom to see was sufficient proof of the story of his remarkable recovery.

Spring Medicine

THE NECESSITY AND THE REMEDY

A Safeguard of Health, a Favor of Time and Money.

Health and success may depend upon your taking a good Spring Medicine now. Just at the time when the system needs unusual supplies of energy and vitality to adjust itself to the conditions of this trying season. It is weakened and debilitated, because poorly nourished by impure and impoverished blood. Help is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla because this great medicine has power to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood. It promptly expels all spring humors, manifested in boils, pimples, sores and eruptions, tones up the stomach and liver, regulates and sustains the kidneys, cures that tired feeling, and by creating an appetite and giving digestive power, it imparts strength and vigor to the whole body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is Canada's Greatest Medicine, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills

are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

AT THE MISSION SCHOOL.

Sunday school teacher—Now what does the verse mean where it says, And the lot fell upon Jonah? But Scrimsey—He hull gang jump on 'im.

OLD HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Amusing Story Told by a Kinsman of the Lobbyists.

Mr. Frederick Gale, who was a habitué of the lobbies of the house of commons for forty years, narrates some of his curious experiences. Referring to Bellamy's kitchen, so vividly described by Charles Dickens, and to the members who were wont to frequent it, he says: "You got the best chop and steak and cold meat and salad in the world, and the parrot who called 'Order order' and 'Chair chair' and all the cries of the house, and the immortal 'Jane' who chaffed every one—as described by Dickens—were still there; and members of the government might be seen eating their dinner at a real deal kitchen table. 'Give you a kiss' Jane asked of a young member who was chaffing her, 'you a younger son, and only a borough member! Why, I boxed a duke's ears for asking such an impertinent question yesterday.' There was a very different house of commons from the present one in those days."

An amusing story is told of Lord Palmerston, who had just had a stormy interview with a deputation, which came to memorialize him on the subject of the wine duties. Just as they were leaving the room a sudden thought struck him, and he called them back and said: "Perhaps, gentlemen, a recollection of my boyhood may

help you. When a boy, my grandfather took me with him to stay at Lord Pembroke's. After dinner, his lordship said, 'I hope you like my wine. I did my best to please you. As a member of the government I ought not to tell you that I got my claret and champagne direct through a smuggler. I am answerable for the port, as I made it myself.' Old Pam had hit the bull's-eye, and the deputation retired with much laughter."

The reminiscence that center in John Bright are equally amusing. For example: "I call to mind hearing him, in 1848, in the house of commons, on the appointment of a new bishop of Manchester. Quoting from memory, as I do throughout, he said: 'You want a new bishop of Jerusalem a short time ago. How did that holy man go out? With his staff and his scrip, like one of the apostles! Not a bit of it. He went out on her majesty's steam frigate, Retribution, and landed under a salute of eighteen guns, not far from the spot where Simon lodged with the tanner.'"

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Lasting Broom Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

THE BACHELOR'S DETERMINATION

Johnnie Fewcads and Gus de Smith were talking about matrimony, and the latter remarked: "They say that the happiest marriages are between people who are not at all alike. That's so, and that's the reason I'm not going to marry until I find a woman with lots of money. I replied the impression yearner for domestic happiness."

HARSH PUNISHMENT.

Mr. Scrubbs, indignantly—Sir, I have just discovered that your son has engaged himself to two of my daughters. Mr. Grubbs, stupefied—The young rascal! He should be compelled to marry them both.

Here's a Little Nut to Crack.

Just a grain of corn. The principle upon which Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor acts is entirely new. It removes the corn layer by layer, without any pain whatever. It never fails either. Try it.

PLACING THE BLAME.

Mother—What on earth are you doing to the child, Bridget, to make her cry so? Bridget, who has just slapped her—'s'pose it's the medicine, mum; the 'laibul' says so how children cry for it.

A kitten was lately brought up on an exclusively vegetable diet by a London family of vegetarians. The result is that it will not touch animal food, and pays no attention to rats or mice that are purposely permitted to wander across its range of vision.

A member of the Kentucky Legislature has introduced a bill to this effect: "It shall be unlawful for any person to fire or discharge at random any deadly weapon whether said weapon be loaded or unloaded."

DO NOT destroy your nervous system by drinking poor tea.

MONSOON.....

INDO-CEYLON TEA is composed of pure leaves. Try it.

THE PRIZE OF FLATTERY.

That man Crumlett has more invitations to dinner than any other man in town. How does he work it? He tells every hostess with a grown up daughter that she must have married much below the legal age.

"Promotion of General Happiness"

is secured by Nerviline—the great nerve-pain cure. The highly penetrating properties of Nerviline make it never failing in all cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, cramps, pains in the back and sides, lumbago, etc. We heartily commend it.

The frantic rush of some of the members of the Central Methodist Church, San Francisco, to leave the edifice before the close of the service, annoyed the pastor and he thus rebuked them: "Those of you who do not get your coats on during the closing prayer can do so while I pronounce the benediction."

Rev. Edgar B. Husland, The Rectory, Pasquet, Quebec, writes—"I have great pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of 'Quickcure.' I have used it after other remedies failed, and found almost instant relief. I always keep it with me."

SPRING SOUNDS.

What is that horrid noise in the hall? "Henry, I suppose, falling over my bicycle. He forgot that he brought them down out of the attic this morning."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Afters that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Proprietors, Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. West & Tuttle, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; WALKER, KINNAN & MARTIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 50¢ per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

INSPIRATION.

And if I marry you, then what's asked of the heiress. Why, replied Penniless, with sudden energy, than you will be my wife.

RAYNETA-KORA CRYSTALS.

Important notice to persons from whom we have received orders for Raynetas. We will send to any address one of these crystals, and if it does not cure you, we will refund the money. We have no other conditions. Send for one now. Address: W. POWELL HARVEY & CO., 31 King W., Toronto.

BOTH TO GO IT ALONE.

I should have thought that Hagley would get a tandem for himself and wife instead of two single wheelers. Oh, no! Hagley has been married 15 years.

Hardford & Vim Tires

Head Office: 9 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

IN WITH POPULAR SENTIMENT.

Stranger—That's pretty bad whisky, my friend. Bartender—Everybody about here thinks it great. Stranger—That so? Well, give me another.

W P C O I A

Pure Blood

CELERY KING POWERFUL PURIFIER. Rich red blood—essential to perfect health—the purest health tonic—restores good health at all ages. Price 50¢ a package. WOODWARD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, CANADA.

KLONDIKE AT HOME

Money saved is money won. Get Power and pumping outfit, sawing machine, etc., at half price. Send for catalogue and prices. The Bailey Davidson Co., MONTREAL.

A FEW OF THE MANY REASONS WHY FARMERS PREFER THE PAGE WOOL SPRING FENCE:

It is made of extra quality hard steel wire, giving greater strength for the same size of wire. It has a coiled spring every foot, so that it does not need to be wound up after every change of weather. It is woven with cross wires only one foot apart, so that your neighbor's hogs and sheep cannot squeeze through it. It does not need a post on top of posts, because the top wire is made of No. 7 hard steel wire. Tensile strength of this wire is 3,000 lbs.

Price list and some illustrated printed matter on application to the local Page Fence dealer or to

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY,

Limited, WALKERVILLE, ONT.

P. S.—See our "Ad." next week.

made to float \$15,000,000 of stock in Canada is: The stock cost the promoters who created it nothing. For years desperate efforts have been made to float it on the investing public of New England. To that end trickery and manipulation have been employed, but without avail. Investors and speculators in the United States have refused to have anything to do with it. Some months ago when it was absolutely unsalable and its nominal price \$5 per share, brokers were employed to give it the appearance of great activity on the Boston Stock Exchange. This was done by one broker selling quantities to another in league with him. By this means the price was bid up from \$20 to \$25 per share, and is now held there by the same means, and whenever genuine orders from Canadian investors are worked up in Canada, the stock is purchased from the insiders through the medium of the Boston Stock Exchange at a fictitious price. The daily sales on the Boston Stock Exchange are with the exception of the Canadian orders and on a rare occasion a genuine United States order, fictitious. We advise you strongly not to allow your clients to invest in this worthless stock for as soon as your Canadian investors, becoming tired of holding it and waiting for the misrepresentations that have been made to be fulfilled, attempt to sell, the apparent market price of \$25 will disappear and they will see that because of our senior partner's official connection with the Boston Gas companies, vice president of the five leading companies, we can treat this subject intelligently. Trusting our answers will give you the required information, we beg to remain, Yours truly, LAWSON, WEIDENFELD & CO."

We advise all owners of Dominion Coal stock, or all who intend to become owners, to write to us for our two books, "Boston Gas and Dominion Coal" and "Boston Gas and New England Coke," two 64-page, large quarto, and our two large quarto pamphlets, "Light on Gas" and stenographic "Report of Hearing Before the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners."

Requests should be addressed to our Boston, Mass., office.

Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co.,

NEW YORK BANKERS AND BROKERS. BOSTON.

MEMBERS OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

IRELAND DOING WELL.

Peaceful and Prosperous Though "Distressed."

Three sets of statistics published in Government reports which have just been issued point clearly, so far as statistics can, to steadily growing prosperity in the distressed country.

Briefly the figures lead to the following conclusions:

1. The amount of emigration is rapidly decreasing, and therefore the standard of comfort at home is getting relatively better.

2. The amount of money in the Irish banks, and particularly in the savings banks is greater than it has been at any previous time.

3. Evictions and agrarian outrages are becoming less numerous.

The number of emigrants, which in 1892 was 190,222, fell last year to 32,535, or about one-sixth; and this in spite of a steadily growing population.

One regrettable feature, however, about the report for 1897 is this—and it applies with pretty much the same force to every year—that the great bulk of the emigrants go to the United States in preference to British colonies.

Out of the total of 32,535 emigrants, the United States absorbed 28,769, or 88.4 per cent. Of the remainder—3,775—Great Britain took 2,281, or 7 per cent.

Only 676 went to Australia, 367 to Canada, and 322 to New Zealand.

It would perhaps be more fair on the basis of these facts to say that the Irish emigrant is not a pioneer, than that he is unpatriotic.

The banking statistics show that the total amount of deposits in joint stock banks in 1897 was \$39,360,000 as compared with \$33,050,000 in 1877, and \$29,771,000 in 1867, there being a steady annual increase after the latter year.

The returns of the Post Office Savings banks, which may be taken as showing the effect of Ireland's undoubted progress in the industrial and agricultural classes, are even more remarkable, for while the total balance on December 31, 1877, was \$1,257,000, it amounted in 1897, twenty years later to no less than \$6,706,000, having increased for the previous four years at the rate of half a million per annum.

The return of agrarian outrages deals with the last quarter of last year, and shows that the total offences of this description reported to the constabulary was only 37, of which 16 consisted of sending threatening letters and seven were incendiary fires.

There were only two cases of firing at the person, and these occurred in County Clare.

DOMINION COAL...

Notice to Canadian Investors.

During the past months we have received numerous communications from investors, bankers and banks of the Dominion of Canada. As they are all of the same general trend and ask the same questions, we have decided to publish one, and our reply as a general answer to all inquirers who have been imposed on with this scheme. All statements made in our letter as published below, we herewith confirm.

"Messrs. Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co., Gentlemen:

We have closely followed your severe attack on the Dominion Coal corporation, and have read your pamphlet issued for that purpose. In addressing you for the purpose of securing further information on this subject which if you will give by answering those of our questions which you may deem proper to ask, we will be thankful to have been strongly urged by one of the high officials of our bank to aid in placing the coal shares, both preference and ordinary, with the investing clients of our firm, and we have this assurance that the entire price is a valuable one, and one that will give all the purchasers of the shares large profits with but very small risk of loss. Our bank official guarantees us that he has strong assurances of some of the leading financiers of the United States, that the coal corporation has purchased all the gas companies of Boston, Mass., and has made firm contracts for a long term of years with the Massachusetts Pipe Gas Company, a very large, extremely sound and wealthy company, and that by this contract the coal corporation will be guaranteed large dividends on all classes of shares for a long term of years and that these contracts have been firmly guaranteed by the New England Gas & Coke Company, a company with a paid in capital of \$35,000,000. The questions we ask you to favor us with answers to, are:

1. Does not the Dominion Coal corporation own all the gas companies of Boston?

2. Has not the Coal Corporation entered into a contract with the Massachusetts Pipe Gas Company?

3. Will not this give permanently large dividends on all the shares?

4. Is not the Massachusetts Pipe Gas Company a responsible company?

5. Is not this contract guaranteed by the New England Gas & Coke Company, and is not this company a wealthy corporation whose guarantee is good?

We repeat if you will answer the above questions we will consider ourselves in your debt, as we do not wish to put our clients into any hazardous investment, and we are led to believe from a study of your pamphlets that you not only consider this coal enterprise extremely hazardous but little less than a swindle which we cannot reconcile with the respectability of its sponsors. Again can you not give us a reason for the effort that is being made to float these shares amongst the investors of Canada, when as we are assured they are in strong demand in the American stock exchange. Yours respectfully,

"Dear Sirs: Your letter received by us, and its contents noted, and herewith we send you the information you ask for. First

2.—The reason the effort is being

Church Directory.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Pastor—Rev. H. C. Sweet.
Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; B. Y. P. U. Mon-
day evening at 8 o'clock; Prayer meeting
Thurs. lay evening at 8 o'clock.
All are cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Pastor—Rev. J. C. Cameron, B.A.
Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.;
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Monday, Y.P.S.
C.E. at 8:30; Wednesday, Prayer Meeting,
8:30.
Everybody welcome.

METHODIST CHURCH.
Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11
a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.;
E. L. of C. E. Sunday evening at 8 p.m.;
Prayer meeting Thurs. evening at 8
o'clock.
The public are cordially invited. All
seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.
(ANGELICAN.)
Incumbent—Rev. Wm. Watson.
Sunday Services—Holy Eucharist at 8:30
a.m. Matins and Sermon, 11 a.m. Holy
Eucharist every alternate Sunday after Mat-
tins. Sunday School, 2 p.m. Bible Class
for Adults, 3 p.m. Evensong and Sermon,
at 7 p.m.
Weekday Services—Friday, Evensong and
Address, 7:30. Holy Eucharist on Holy
Days and Saint's Days.
All seats free. Everybody welcome. Hymns
Ancient and Modern are used.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S TRI-
BUTE TO MR. GLADSTONE.

The Improvement Continues—
The Prohibition Campaign—
Reckless Charges—Drum-
mond County Railway—The
Session Drawing to a Close—
A Grant to Ogilvie.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 27.—Not in the mem-
ory of the present generation has any
event so profoundly stirred the civilized
world as that which on Thursday of
last week closed the earthly career of
William Ewart Gladstone. Without
regard to race or language, creed or
color, millions have lifted up their
voice in sincerest grief at his death,
whilst the most eloquent, the most
learned, the most prominent of their
great men have vied with one another
in offering tribute to the memory of
the grandest personality of the age, if
not of all ages. Without stint or
qualification the most extravagant
sentiments of, we may almost say,
adoration have been uttered on every
hand and that which impresses one
most in reference thereto is that they
carry with them no sense of extrava-
gance or fulsome ness but are rather
accepted by each one and made his
own expression of personal grief for a
loss which is recognized as a personal
loss by all. Within the limits of a
paragraph no attempt can be made to
expatiate upon a theme with which
the most practiced and concise writers
have filled columns, but two or three
references which have fallen from re-
presentative men in various walks of
life may be quoted as particularly ap-
propriate. Ambassador Hay, for example,
touched a chord of quick response in
every heart when he wrote to the
bereaved family "I beg to reverently
congratulate you and the English race
upon the glorious completion of a life
filled with splendid achievements, and
consecrated to the noblest purposes."

Our own Premier in his eulogy in
Parliament which was worthy alike of
the speaker and his subject summed up
the wonderful character of the dead in
one sentence when he declared that
"The one trait which was prominent

It is undoubtedly a fact that our
grandmothers, the pioneer
women of the coun-
try, led more labor-
ious lives than the
housewives of to-day.
In spite of this fact, they
bore their husbands
healthy, robust sons and daughters, and did not
become weak, complaining invalids as a
consequence.

There are probably several reasons for
this. One is, that they lived more in the
open air, and another, and probably the
most influential of all, is that they were
less prudish than the women of to-day.
They were not ashamed to know something
of their own physical make-up. They were
not too nice to take care of their health in
a womanly way. Women now-a-days suffer
untold tortures in silence, because of
feminine organism, rather than consult a
physician, or even talk upon the subject to
their own husbands. They imagine that
troubles of this description can only be
cured by undergoing the disgusting exami-
nations and local treatment insisted upon
by the average modern physician. Doctor
Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures all dis-
eases peculiar to women in the privacy of
their own homes. It does away with the
necessity for examinations and local treat-
ment. It acts directly on the important
organs concerned, making them strong,
healthy and vigorous. It fits for wifehood
and the burdens of household duties. It
allays inflammation, heals ulceration and
soothes pain. It tones and builds up the
nerves. It banishes the discomforts of the
period of expectancy and makes baby's ad-
vent easy and almost painless. Thousands
have testified to its merits.

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in his nature, which marked the man
more distinctively than any other, was
his intense humanity, his paramount
sense of right and intolerance of in-
justice, wrong and oppression wherever
to be found or in whatever shape they
might show themselves. Injustice,
wrong, oppression, acted upon him as
it were mechanically, aroused every
fibre of his being, and from that mo-
ment to the repairing of the in-
justice, the undoing of the wrong and
the destruction of the oppression, he
gave his mind, his heart, his soul, his
energy, intensity and vigor paralleled
in no man unless it be the first
Napoleon."

The touching tribute, too, offered by
Lady Aberdeen before the National
Council of Women impressed Cana-
dians far and wide with the true
womanliness of its sympathetic sorrow,
and her remark that the dead states-
man "Looked on every part of his life
as a mission," tersely revealed the living
principle of this magnificent career.

THE IMPROVEMENT CONTINUES.
The remarkable change of sentiment
in the United States towards the
motherland, which has been the most
conspicuous and possibly the most im-
portant and potential outcome of His-
pano American war to date was very
much in evidence of the Queen's
Birthday, and while many protests to
be sceptical of the thorough genu-
ineness and disinterestedness of profes-
sions of affection and regard now being
so loudly indulged in, it surely becomes
the Canadian people to accept the
manifestations in all good faith for
those of us who know our neighbors
best and have had most to do with
them in the past, are fully alive to the
fact that the great heart of the nation
has always been right, but unfortu-
nately too much attention and in-
dulgence has been given those loud
mouthed blabberskites, the disgruntled
politician and professional agitator who
has been allowed to speak for and too
readily accepted as the representative
of the nation. But the most rabid
anti-Americanist must soften when a
paper like the *Detroit Free Press* edi-
torially utters such sentiments as these:
"The honoring of Victoria's birthday
will be something more than a set
feast, which custom decrees and royal
sanctions. It will be the honest,
sincere tribute of countless hearts that
recall the sweet and gracious influence
of a blameless life and delight to do
honor to Victoria, the just and exalted
Queen and Empress. America adds
its voice to the felicitations and ex-
pressions of appreciation and good feel-
ings which this day is destined to call
forth. In olden times it was the habit
of the devout and thoughtful to regard
long life as a sign of heaven's favor.
Certainly the Queen who sits upon
England's throne has merited the boon
of length of days which has been con-
ferred upon her. And may the end of
so beneficent a sovereignty, so uplift-
ing an influence, be not yet."

The special significance of this agree-
able change to Canada is the fact that it
offers a grand opportunity for a
settlement of many matters of state
which the countries will gladly see
arranged, and it is fortunate that the
present Government is, and always has
been, in fullest sympathy with every
effort for the improvement of inter-
national relations in this regard.

THE PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN.
The sound of battle is in the air and
already the temperance organizations
of the country are closing up their
ranks in preparation for the battle
which will take place at the poll when
the plebiscite is taken next fall. The
campaign will be energetic and it is
feared bitter on both sides. Much
educational work had to be done to
show the evils of the liquor traffic or
of prohibition, to demonstrate the
financial difficulties or the ease with
which they can be overcome and so
ventilate the thousand and one other
issues according to the views and
sympathies of the educator. Few great
public questions present so many and
such varied aspects upon which such
utterly diverse opinion can be honestly
held and advocated, and few are more
calculated to touch upon personal
predilections and engender individual
animosity. For the credit of our
country and our people of the church
and of the state it is to be hoped that
both sides of the fight will be con-
ducted upon the merits of the argument
and with no ulterior purpose or the
introduction of extraneous issues.

RECKLESS CHARGES.
Much was said during the discussion
on the Franchise Bill of the inquiries
of the electoral law in Manitoba, New
Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and all
manner of charges were made by the
Opposition against those who had
charge of the administration of the
local law. If such charges were well
founded it would of course be an
answer to them to claim that under
the old Franchise Act worse abuses
existed, but a noticeable feature of the
case is, those making the assertion
signally failed to furnish proof. When
specific instances were alleged they
were met with complete refutation, as
for example the charge brought in Sir
Charles Tupper against Rev. John
Barrett-Peddie, of Emerson, Man.,
which the Minister of the Interior
answered by reminding the House that
Mr. McEwen, the candidate who
professed to be aggrieved, had never
from his place in the Local Legislature

demand an investigation into the
frauds he was alleged to have been the
victim of, but had instead sent an ex-
parte statement in the form of an af-
idavit to be used in the Commons, a
thousand miles and more away. The
effectiveness of this answer to the
charges may be judged from the fact
that Sir Charles Tupper made no at-
tempt to gainsay it.

Somewhat similar circumstances
attended the discussion on the local
law in the Maritime Provinces and
there also local men who know whereof
they speak, completely exonerated
those in charge of the machinery of
the law from the reckless assertions
made by opponents to the bill under
discussion.

THE DRUMMOND COUNTY RAILWAY.
Now that the investigation into the
Drummond County Railway has been
completed it would be interesting to
know exactly what those Conservatives
who were shouting so vehemently for
the inquiry think of the outcome. The
Senate, it will be remembered, started
the trouble a year ago by refusing to
sanction the arrangement made by the
Government. Then emboldened by
the applause they received from the
Tory press and others, they announced
an investigation and with much pomp
and circumstance appointed a Commit-
tee. That committee has been in ex-
istence two sessions now and has not
done a tap of work yet. But seeing
how the matter was going to be burked
Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved for a Com-
mittee of the Commons, and that
Committee has sifted the whole thing
to the bottom. With what result?
When the question was before Parlia-
ment every species of fraud and
political corruption was charged, while
with scarcely an exception every Tory
paper and every Tory orator kept up
the most persistent insinuations. Has
the inquiry substantiated and just-
ified this conduct and have
scandals the most vile and insulting
been unearthed? The answer is best
found in the report of the closing
incident in the special committee:
"Before we close," said Mr. Lister, the
chairman of the committee, "I would
ask members of the committee here to
say whether there is any evidence at
all that they desire to be brought before
the committee. Of course, we are all
aware that in the press and in the
House it was charged that the Govern-
ment, collectively as well as certain
individual members of the Government,
had been guilty of corruption in con-
nection with the purchase of the road.
So far as I have been able to see there
is no evidence of corruption and if my
friends on the opposite side of the
committee, the Conservative members,
have any evidence at all showing
corruption, I would ask them to give
the names of those witnesses. We will
ask them brought here and examined.
Mr. Haggart says he agrees with the
policy of running the road into
Montreal, and the only difference is as
to the price paid for the road. In this
the question of corruption does not
arise."

Mr. Haggart—That is my point of
view. We never made any charges of
corruption.

Mr. Lister—Corruption was charged
in the press.

Mr. Powell—I never heard a sugges-
tion of corruption in the House.

NOTES.
A civil servant has admitted before
the Public Accounts Committee that
attaches of the public service not un-
frequently travel upon passes furnished
by the railway companies and then
charge up the mileage to the country.
This has led to severe criticism in some
quarters and the critics are in some
instances, strange to say, guilty of the
same fault, for the Member of
Parliament who pays his own way on
the railways and uses no special
privileges is a rare avis. Too few of
our legislators have been able to see
the evils of the pass bonus hitherto.
Perhaps the matter will present itself
in a clearer light now.

These are dreary days in the halls of
Parliament. The work of the session
is practically over; a certain amount
of routine work remains to be done,
but no one imagines it possible that
any combination of circumstances can
start a new excitement or regalanise
into life the dying interest. Many
members have already left for home—
the official list of pairs receives daily
additions and everybody will feel re-
lieved when the curtain finally rings
down on the third session of the eighth
Parliament.

The proposal to make Explorer Wm.
Ogilvie a grant of \$5,000 in recognition
of his invaluable services to the Dom-
inion under circumstances of peculiar
personal hardship will be approved by
all. It is the work of men like William
Ogilvie that is giving Canada promi-
nence in the Empire and among the
nations of the world.

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Loosens the Bowels and Frees
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WAGHORN'S GUIDE AT BOOKSTORES 5c



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OFFICIAL GUIDE, WAGHORN'S GUIDE, 5c

The Best Matchmaker.

As soon as the young couple recovered themselves, Ferdinand anxiously asked his sister her decision. Hektor had any chance of success.

"I have good reasons to think that Louise won't say no," replied Madame Aubanel. "But I expect that Madame d'Amblecay will have serious reasons for refusing his request."

They were still discussing the question when Hektor returned. In accordance with orthodox French custom he had clothed himself in black from head to foot, like a notary or a waiter; and he was just forcing his hands into a pair of tight straw-colored kid gloves.

"Well, for the Château d'Amblecay," he said in a resolute voice. Both M. and Madame Aubanel tried their best to dissuade him from such a precipitate course, but their efforts were unavailing. "I wish to put an end to my uncertainty," he replied.

"Brave, the die is cast, and I must go on to the end. I have had the horses put to the carriage, so good-bye, and be sure and wish me good luck."

As soon as he was gone Madame Aubanel begged her husband to hasten after the impudent fellow, who, by his foolish unpremeditated venture, might compromise all his best chances. But Ferdinand simply shrugged his shoulders.

"Do you really think he will go as far as the château?" he asked. "For my part I'm sure he won't. There's an hour's drive from here, so that he will have plenty of time for reflection, and by and by he will see him come back without having carried out his programme."

CHAPTER V.

In point of fact, as soon as Hektor was alone in the carriage riding to the Baroness's house, he did begin to reflect. What madness was he intent upon? Was he not perforce exposing himself to a refusal by thus unceremoniously asking Madame d'Amblecay for her daughter's hand? Why should he risk his whole future on one card? Might he not rather wait, win the esteem of Louise's mother, and interest his friends on his behalf? This is what he said to himself, and yet he never told the coachman to turn back. It was not that he feared to turn back, but that he feared to turn back to a man's voice, like a kind of premonition, made him continue his journey. In the courtyard of the Château d'Amblecay, a big dog came toward him, snuffed him and licked his hand. Hektor stroked his back and walked on, interpreting the dog's friendship as a happy omen. As he crossed the garden he thought he perceived a white dress scampering off behind the bushes, and he divined that she who wore it must be Louise. At last he was ushered into the drawing-room and requested to wait, while Madame d'Amblecay was apprised of his arrival. In the interval he was able to recover a little composure which he greatly needed. It now seemed to him that his venture was madness itself, and he was really thinking of turning off like a thief, when the Baroness entered the room.

She looked somewhat surprised on perceiving Hektor, but only for a moment. On second reflection she no doubt thought he was leaving La Fresnais and had called to make a farewell visit. With a graceful wave of the hand she motioned him to an arm-chair and sat down herself on the sofa. Hektor was very pale, like a man who has imprudently ventured on a perilous enterprise, and perceives he can no longer retreat. He realized that he must make use of all his skill if he wished to win the victory, and so conquering his anguish after a great effort, and mentally deciding that it was best to go to the point at once, he spoke as follows in a tremulous, but distinct voice:

"Madame, I have not been able to see your daughter, Mademoiselle Louise, without loving her, and if I were fortunate enough to be judged worthy of her by you, my whole life would not suffice to pay my debt of gratitude."

Scarcely had Hektor spoken than Madame d'Amblecay rose abruptly, raising her hand to her forehead. Many incidents which had escaped her, or which had appeared insignificant, now seemingly returned to mind and plainly enough she was mentally accusing herself of blindness or want of foresight.

"How imprudent!" she murmured, "how imprudent!"

"Excuse me, madam," continued Hektor, in a supplicating tone. "For Hektor, in a suppliant manner, in such a singular, unceremonious manner. I have obeyed a feeling I am unable to control. In society, as a rule, a relative presents the request which I have dared to make you, but unfortunately, I am alone in the world. I have no relatives. You scarcely know me, I am aware of it, but a whole city, when ever it might please you, would rise to bear witness in favor of the honor of my family. For myself, madame, ask me if it pleases you for years of trial."

The Baroness' rigid look at once brought Hektor to a standstill; and there came a short pause equally embarrassing to both of them.

"Believe me, sir," at length said Madame d'Amblecay, striving to overcome her emotion and surprise. "Believe me, I feel very honored by your application, and yet I think it would have been better to have warned me of it, for I should then have been able to spare you a direct refusal, and I must tell you that it is really impossible for me to grant your request."

"Oh, madame," exclaimed Hektor, "impossible, sir," rejoined the Baroness, in a firm voice.

But, scarcely had she spoken, than a stifled sob seemed to come from the adjoining room.

ply that Louise loved him, but then would her love induce the Baroness to alter her decision? Plunging himself into an arm-chair, he tried to reflect, but his brain was whirling. The agony of suspense was too great. One word might confirm his despair and once more restore him to happiness. His anguish was so acute that he neither heard the door open, nor noticed the presence of the old priest, Louise's former tutor, who in the meantime entered the drawing-room. At last the abbe touched him on the arm, and Hektor started like a sleeper. Suddenly awakened from a bad dream, he stared at the priest with such a strange expression that the old ecclesiastic could not help smiling.

"Madame d'Amblecay," said he, "will soon return, and has sent me to keep your company in the meantime."

Hektor bowed.

"Ah, ah," thought he, "I must try to tell me everything that is going on. He presumed too much on his own powers, however, for, in spite of all his efforts, the witty priest, albeit a ready talker, really told him nothing at all, so that after more than an hour's conversation, our downcast lover was no more advanced than before. He had become quite disconcerted when the Baroness appropriately returned to the drawing-room. He waited until immediately afterward the priest discreetly retired.

Madame d'Amblecay wore a very grief-stricken expression, and plainly cried that she had been crying.

"Before anything else," said she, "I must beg you to give me your word, sir, that, no matter what happens, you will never say a word concerning what has just occurred."

"Oh, madame, I can readily promise you that," said Hektor.

Hektor's tone was so sincere that the Baroness' anxiety visibly diminished. "A little while ago," said she, "I told you what you asked me was impossible, but I had not then spoken to my daughter." She blushed while uttering these last words, and then with more assurance, continued: "I have now come to tell you, with her consent, that I do not think it will ever be possible to grant you her hand." Hektor easily realized the difference between these two replies, and yet he did not answer it so cruelly heeded his hopes that he sank back in despair. "My daughter's marriage," continued the Baroness, "was decided on many years ago. When M. d'Amblecay was on his death-bed he named the husband for his daughter, and she was sworn to carry out his decision, and a promise made by a dying man's bedside is sacred. If my heart were to break, if Louise's heart broke, we should still, in the end, keep that sacred promise."

"In there no hope, then?" muttered Hektor, in a gasping voice.

"You shall judge yourself, sir. Listen to me. At the epoch of the great Revolution, my husband's grandfather emigrated with his wife and his five children. All his property was seized by order of the Convention, and he and his family found themselves in great distress. They sought refuge in London, and, lost, so to say, in the great city, where they knew no one, they almost perished of hunger, cold and misery. With the assistance of a friend, for his children, old M. d'Amblecay sought employment, and obtained a situation in the warehouse of a rich manufacturer, while his wife, by birth a Countess, went out as a day servant. He prospered, but he was miserably poor. The wife fell dangerously ill, and an exacting landlord was on the point of turning the whole family into the streets owing to delay in the payment of a quarter's rent, when a saviour providentially presented himself. A wealthy English baronet offered the d'Amblecay family the most generous hospitality, not for days or months, but for years. The Amblecays were saved by this generous protector, and a later epoch, when the storm of the Revolution had passed away, he offered them in returning to France, and regaining possession of a portion of their former property. Our family has never forgotten this munificence, sir."

"I can't understand it," ejaculated Hektor, in a feeble voice.

"Well, sir, to-day we can acquit ourselves of our debt. This generous Englishman's family has known misfortune in its turn. His son was virtually ruined. On several occasions my husband tried to place at his disposal everything we possessed, but he would never accept the slightest help. He died, leaving in turn a son naturally as poor as himself. It is this young fellow who is to be Louise's husband. On hearing this, Hektor could not restrain a gesture of anguish, but the Baroness firmly continued: "This marriage was decided between my husband and the young man's father. It was the only way in which we could come to the assistance of this afflicted family which was too proud to accept the restitution of sums dispersed in charity. My husband, as he remembered, lived for years on their charity. The young baronet is acquainted with our intentions; he knows that my daughter has been chosen to be his wife; the epoch fixed for their marriage is approaching, and to tell you everything."

Hektor's livid pallor positively frightened the Baroness, and she hesitated for a moment as if her courage failed her to finish her phrase. But at last, averting her head, she concluded: "To tell you everything; we are even now expecting his arrival."

"Ah, madame," exclaimed Hektor, "you are very cruel. Why did you attribute your first refusal?"

"I recalled my first words," replied the Baroness, "because, although I was altogether against you, before speaking to Louise, my word with her modified my ideas. Originally I should have done everything to hasten her marriage with the young baronet, but now I can at least promise not to press matters."

"Then what do you hope for?"

"I hope in God. Perhaps the young Englishman will forget the engagement. Perhaps Louise will not please him."

Hektor sadly shook his head.

"Ah, if one could only help him to forget it," said he. "If I knew him I might go and tell him."

"Oh, if it were simply a question of money it would be already decided," curtly rejoined the Baroness.

"A! How imprudent it is for parents to decide their children's future beforehand," murmured Hektor. "My own father decided that I should marry the daughter of his friends, and that friend is precisely expecting me just now."

"And you didn't mention it!" rejoined Madame d'Amblecay, reproachfully. "Why, that's another obstacle in the way."

"Oh, if that were the only one!" said Hektor, carelessly; whereupon the Baroness rejoined:

"I will excuse you, sir, for I make allowances for your state of mind, but as matters stand, even if the young English baronet did refuse to marry Louise, I would never grant you her hand so long as the young lady you are engaged to remain unmarried."

Then, taking leave of the Baroness, Hektor withdrew in despair.

As he was crossing the courtyard toward the carriage waiting for him, he was, to his great surprise, suddenly accosted by the worthy old priest who held a letter in his hand.

"Pray, excuse me," said the abbe. "But if I recollect rightly, you told me, in the course of our conversation just now, that you were soon going to start for Paris."

"I shall be there to-morrow," rejoined Hektor, with a sigh.

"Indeed! Well, I am greatly obliged if you would kindly render me a little service. Could you conveniently hand this letter to Sir James Wellesley, the young Englishman to whom Mademoiselle Louise is engaged?"

Hektor trembled with delight, and eagerly put the proffered missive into his pocket, whilst the old priest, repeating his thanks, escorted him to the vehicle.

"What can this mean?" thought our hero, as he was rolled along toward La Fresnais. "Madame d'Amblecay had not told me this confounded Englishman's name. Can she have devised this means of bringing me into contact with her daughter's betrothed?"

Louise had been his idea! No, that's impossible. So it must be that cunning old abbe. Well, I owe him my thanks. For now that I know who this baronet is, and where to find him, I shall no doubt hit upon some means of thwarting his designs."

When Hektor reached La Fresnais he had to give the Aubanel an elaborate account of his mission. In accordance with his promise to Madame d'Amblecay, he did not mention the incident which had interrupted their conversation, but otherwise he made a clear breast of everything. On his mentioning the letter which the priest had handed to him, Madame Aubanel willingly agreed that he undoubtedly had the means of salvation in his possession, but she otherwise made him feel that he must be very circumspect.

That same evening Ferdinand escorted his friend to the nearest railway station, some three leagues distant, and on the road Hektor unfolded a singular plan. He proposed to himself preventing the young baronet from marrying Mademoiselle d'Amblecay. He intended to make friends with him, he said, place himself at his disposal, and so thoroughly corrupt and deceive him that he would speedily forget all about his matrimonial engagements.

"And moreover," continued Hektor, carried away by his fantastic idea, "this baronet is poor already, and after a few days he will be ruined. He won't have a single sou left. But I shall be there, and I'll lend him plenty of money, and pretend to content myself with his acceptances. But one fine morning, when he is head over heels in debt, I shall simply go to a bailiff, and have him locked up in the debtor's prison. We shall then see if he won't come to terms."

"Upon my word," exclaimed Ferdinand, "you are an ingenious scoundrel, and no mistake!"

"Oh! I won't do too hard upon him," retorted Hektor. "As soon as I am married to Mademoiselle d'Amblecay, I'll grant him a pension of twenty thousand francs a year; and he can do whatever he may like with it, but, confound the fellow, I won't allow him to marry Louise."

By this time the two friends had reached the railway station. Hektor took his ticket and had his luggage registered; and he was about to bid Ferdinand good-bye, when the latter abruptly called him into a room.

"Look here," said he, mysteriously, "last summer a photographer came to La Fresnais—"

"Good Heavens!" ejaculated Hektor, "what do you mean?"

"Wasn't he a very skillful fellow, but still, I allowed him to take my intended's portrait. Mademoiselle d'Amblecay was there at the time, and she profited of the opportunity to have hers taken as well. She gave my wife a copy, and this afternoon I stole it out of the album for your benefit. Here it is."

"Oh, Ferdinand!" exclaimed Hektor. "What a friend you are! Quick, give it to me!"

"Here, put it in your pocket, and make haste, for the train's coming in and our visitor will be waiting for us. I'll write you word if anything fresh happens."

With these words they parted, and Hektor sprang into the train simultaneously with the old priest. Ferdinand and the old photographer. He was sorry not to be able to find an empty compartment, but he profited by the drowsiness of his fellow travelers to draw Louise's portrait very frequently from his pocket, and tell it all manner of sweet things.

(To be continued.)

A SCHOLAR'S DEGRADATION.

A happily rare if not an unprecedented event in university history has just taken place at Durham, England. In the shape of a meeting of convocation in order to deprive a graduate, who had been convicted of felony, of his degree in arts, medicine, and surgery. There was no discussion whatever, the painful proceedings being purely formal, and the sitting occupied less than a quarter of an hour.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

TOLD BY A DIVER WHO EXAMINED THE BATTLESHIP MAINE.

A Minute Description of the Awful Submarine Sights—How the Fishes of Havana Harbor Held a Banquet—A Shark Driven Off While Making Away With a Sailor's Body.

One of the most absorbingly interesting stories in connection with the awful disaster to the United States battleship Maine is that told by John Wall, the Florida diver, who was one of the first sent to Cuba after the catastrophe in Havana harbor. Wall is one of the best known divers in the service, and his experience in examining sunken wrecks would fill volumes. When he was taken to Havana to work upon the wreck of the Maine it was agreed that he was to have three assistants to work the pumps and ropes, and that he was to receive \$125 per day, to be divided up among all hands. A diver's day consists of four hours. In speaking of this job Wall recently said:

"Diving in Florida waters and in the Gulf of Havana is a different matter from Mississippi work. The Florida waters are as clear as a bell, and a diver need not carry electric lights with him. He can see the shells under his feet, and behold objects a long way off."

"I am a Florida diver, and have always worked in tropical waters, except once, when I went to Lake Huron to recover valuables from a sunken steamship."

"But the wreck of the Maine was a different matter. Never in my experience had I been called upon to do such a

CRITICAL PIECE OF WORK.

Here at the bottom of the sea, or submerged far below the surface, was a \$400,000 cruiser, containing \$50,000 in bank notes, silver and valuables. Besides these were the ship's instruments of costly make and rare design.

"More than all, there were bodies down in the ship, and these were to be recovered, along with the gold and silver."

"I shall never forget the morning, several days later, when the wrecked schooner took me out to the great submerged vessel and lowered me down. The suit I wore on that occasion was worthy of note, for I had a brand-new one made. It was of heavy canvas cloth, waterproof and strong. Underneath it, as the waters are chilly, I wore a heavy woolen suit. Over the canvas diver's suit was a belt, which connected by means of a collar around my neck, to which were fastened the tubes for raising and lowering me, and for supplying me with air. My boots had iron soles weighted so heavily that I could not move around on land, but they were of great use when I was down, so that I could see out of a window whichever way I turned my head. The helmet was fitted to the suit. It was large enough to permit my moving my neck with freedom. It was of glass, with copper outside, in which were

WINDOWS OF IRON NETTING.

"My suit, when I was ready to go down, weighed 400 pounds, and was so heavy that I could not support its weight unaided. My feet, each of which weighed 70 pounds, had to be lifted for me, and on going down the ladder from the side of the wrecker one of my assistants took my feet off the rounds, and placed them below at each step. My hands were protected lightly with rubber gloves, which connected with my suit with broad elastic bands, making my sleeves water-tight. I wanted to go down with my arms bare, feeling that I could work better and with more delicacy of touch in that way, but I knew from experience how numerous the little fish are and how they bite and sting the fingers. I knew also what formidable creatures were swimming about, and how they would be attracted by the bodies that were within. They nip off a diver's bare fingers."

"As I sank my attention was attracted to a large number of small fish that seemed to fill the water as though in a pool. They were of all varieties, and I actually could feel them beneath my feet as I sank. The water, instead of being thin and light, was thick, and I pushed my feet downward as through a dense mass. The air was so cold, and the water so very small, kind, which made the life of

A DIVER MISERABLE.

But this time they did not annoy me, for they were after greater game beyond.

"Some were beautiful, others ugly. Hideous sculpins flashed around me, grinning and blinking. Huge eels that looked like big snakes twined themselves around my legs. Crabs and lobsters were there also, clawing about my diver's suit, and little fish came toward me with open mouths vociferously. In the lot were tiny swordfishes with undeveloped swords, and there were queer-looking eels, some with horns and wing-shaped fins. Others had beautiful flying tails, and there was one big kind that had only one eye in the centre of the head. None of these were over three feet long, but many, having bright green and bright blue scales, looked like jewels."

"As I sank a little deeper I saw what attracted these little fish. Floating about whole, as though waiting to become water fit, and bobbing around, were leaves of sea bread, chunks of meat and cans of sailor food. Many of the cans had burst and were half filled with water and half with food. They formed cages into which the fish swam, never to come out again until suffocated by a fresh supply of fish."

"I saw green vegetables, probably carried aboard the Maine the day before for next day's dinner, still fresh and hard—a toothsome morsel for the fish."

"As I sank to the depth of the Maine

I found myself suddenly facing a great hole, while underneath my feet were boards and sheets of iron, as though laid out for a platform. I quickly signaled for the boat above to stop, and stood there for a minute and surveyed the scene before me. It was

PITCH DARK WITHIN.

And my most powerful hand electric light could not penetrate the awful recesses.

"I knew that I must walk inside and throw the light here and there before I could know the secrets of the depths."

"It was my belief as soon as I saw it that the Maine was blown up from some external cause."

"Did I say it was dark? Not quite. The sea flashed with light on every side, for the phosphorescent crabs were there, and the sea fans made golden, green and pink hues. These gave out blue scintillations. Other queer fish which I had not noticed before sent out a light green glow. Every animal seemed to be a light giver, and the twinkling they shed as they floated in and out of the wreck was so weirdly suggestive that I could only think of miners groping in a dark mine with the lights upon their helmets."

Cutting into the wreck I threw my light about and examined each point. It was an awful sight. I saw detached arms and legs and skulls ripped bare of hair. I saw bodies that were drowned by the water and bodies that were not drowned at all, but held down by great pieces of piling wood."

"I called for the first man at hand. He was a Japanese."

HIS FEATURES WERE MUTILATED. But I could catch the race cast. I laid the poor fellow's head tenderly on my shoulder and took him to the surface, then I went down again.

"As I approached the wreck this time I saw something moving inside. As I came nearer, for the object was in the inner room, I was startled to see that it was most greedy of ocean monsters—a shark! He had in his teeth a body and was swimming rapidly toward the door. I took up an ax and succeeded in rescuing the corpse."

"The rest of this horrible story you know. Of the bodies recovered, the currency saved and the machinery rescued. I was there when they found the cipher book of the signals of the United States Navy, and saw the valuable

placed in the pocket of the Captain. I worked on the Maine 16 days steadily, and only gave up because I was too tired to work any longer."

MEN THE CHEAPEST.

Animal Wire in Russia Records That Paid for Manum Labor.

In Russia the wages of a horse are higher than those of a man, and hence, of course, very much higher than the wages of women. Thus, in the Nishni-Volga, section, we find the average pay of man and horse to be about 72 cents per day; of man alone, 34 cents; that is, 38 cents for a horse, and 34 cents for man. The women receive from 10 to 20 cents. In the central agricultural region the average is: Horse, 23 cents; man, 29 cents; woman, 13 cents.

In the southern steppe: Horse, 36 cents; man, 25 cents; woman, 16 cents.

This is an interesting commentary on the standard of living in Russian agriculture. It means that the cost of labor is simply that human beings are cheaper than draught animals. In other words, it costs less to keep them alive. In the southern steppe five women can be employed more cheaply than two horses.

It is difficult to imagine the condition of home life, the dearth of refining influences, the sullen, hopeless stagnation that such a state of affairs reflects. Is it any wonder that the products of such a wage status as this are individual degradation, social barrenness, meager education, political despotism, religious intolerance, and, generally, a type of civilization scarcely above barbarism?

WISE SAYINGS.

Make your life a ministry of love and angels will take an interest in your work.

Music is the medicine of the broken heart; it is the child of prayer, and the companion of religion.

In order to train up a child in the way he should go, you will have to go that way yourself while you are training him.

When you make a mistake don't look back at it long. Take the reason of the thing into your mind and then look forward. Mistakes are lessons of wisdom. The future cannot be changed. The future is yet in your power.

Here are a couple of guides to happiness: For a fit of passion take a walk in the open air; you may then speak to the wind without hurting any person, or annoying yourself to be a simpleton. For a fit of idleness, count the ticking of a clock; do this for one hour.

AN EVASIVE ANSWER.

Pat, said an Irish clergyman to his friend, I shall be very busy this afternoon and if any one calls I do not wish to be disturbed.

All right, said the friend, I'll tell them you're not in.

No, Pat, that would be a lie.

Pat said, I'll say your reverence.

But just put them off with an evasive answer.

At supper time Pat was asked if any one had called.

Fix, there did, he said.

And what did you tell him? asked the priest.

Sure, an' I gave him an evasive answer.

How was that quired his reverence.

He axed me your honor in, an' I sez to him, sez I, Was yer grandmother a hoot owl?

REASON FOR ANGER.

Clara—Well, aunt, have your photographs come from Mr. Snappeshott's?

Miss Maydale, angrily—Yes, and they went back too, with a note expressing my opinion of his impudence.

Gracious! What was it?

Why, on the back of every picture were these words: The original of this is carefully preserved.

PICTURESQUE GIBRALTAR.

The Streets Filled with Soldiers and English Girls, Moors and Spanish's Moors.

It would seem the one object of those who control Gibraltar is not to let any one forget that the place is a military post and the English are the stars of the piece, writes the correspondent of a Chicago paper. There is a constant display of military splendor on the streets and squads of soldiers are marched back and forth as if a mere was to be declared that afternoon officers on horseback ride up and down through the town returning with the soldiers who stride briskly along the walks. Young English officers in riding suits, others in pink hunting frocks and others cantering in from the grounds give a social tone to the conglomerate throng of the street, and young English girls on slender and spirited-looking horses or in decorative add a really festive air to the spectacle.

You can tell one of the English girls a mile off. They are blonde, and beautiful, with the inevitable mass of hair called the "bun" jutting far out under the lee of a little straw hat and with the fresh glow of health in their faces that comes from lots of outdoor exercise. They walk with a swinging stride and their shoes are as heavy as a man's. They all seemed to be wearing a bluish-gray sort of dress, which must be the proper thing for the young English ladies, a little smart, but, as a general thing, they were accompanied, when walking, by foot-lifers. One girl carried a stick, and nobody seemed to show any alarming amount of wonder at it.

Old officers, gorgeous in lace, in white helmets, or else in simple tunics with flapping ribbons across their breasts, and pillion caps, ride briskly through the town, jostling the little donkeys and rubbing against the yellow fire-horse girths that hang over the clean cobblestones. Moors in flowing and voluminous garb and in various conditions of cleanliness and respectability straggle along in haggard dignity, causing wonder among the tourists from the fact that they are from the different men-of-war in the harbor, having a day's liberty on shore, lurch along with the approved swing of a sea dog, in their best blue clothes and with the names of strange ships, worked in their caps. Pretty Spanish girls look down from under the green shutters that swing out from the windows, and these gamsels generally are so attractive that one is in great danger of running in to somebody or else being run over by a donkey cart or a yellow hack. Tourists with Norfolk jackets and smile books and field glasses hang over their shoulders huddle around the tourist agency, reading letters from home or waiting for other members of their party who at that moment are buying photographs at a kiosk up the street or watching soldiers drilling down the parade grounds.

NEW FLOORING MATERIAL.

A Splendid Thing for Hospitals and School Rooms.

Under the name of "papyroth" a new flooring material has been put on the market. Papyroth, or paper stone, is a description of paper mache, hardened and toughened for its special application. It is a chemical combination of vegetable fiber, paper pulp and minerals, from which are produced a very tough material, which has the advantages of the hardest wood and of stone, without the drawbacks of shrinkage of the one, and extreme coldness and inelasticity of the other. It is a non-conductor, and impervious to water. It will not swell or dry up, and neither shrinks nor twists, as other substances of the same class will. It is laid in a liquid state, and is like a thick paste or cement, so that on a sloping floor it will take the line required, and present a smooth face without joint or crack. For this reason it is well adapted for hospitals and school rooms, as it provides a room in which harmful bacteria grow, and it is a fine hygienic material, being allowed to be used for twenty-four hours before the two degrees of spread and smoothed off with a steel. The two applications are about an inch thick when thoroughly laid down.

SELF-MADE MEN OF OTHER DAYS.

The self-made man is by no means solely the product of modern times. Columbus was a weaver, Franklin was a journeyman printer, Pope Sixtus was employed in his young days as a keeper of swine, Robert Burns was a ploughman, Aesop was a slave, Homer was a beggar, Daniel Defoe was apprenticed to a hosier, Demosthenes was son of a butcher, and Virgil was a taker's son. Ben Jonson was a bricklayer, Cervantes was a common soldier, Canova's father was a stonecutter, Capt. Cook commenced life as a cabin boy, Haydn, the musician, was the son of a poor wheelwright, Emerson instead of going to school, was sent to keep hogs, Kirke White's father was a butcher, and Keats's father kept a livery stable.

MUST BE LINGUISTS.

British officers serving in Indian regiments are now required to learn the dialect of their men, in addition to Hindustani, Punjabi, Pushtu, Hindi, Khaskura, Tamil and Marhatti are among the languages they must acquire.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1898.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Regina creamery has opened for the season.

W. B. Willoughby is gazetted as a notary public.

The midsummer school examinations commence next week.

Mrs. Wm. Grayson left on Monday evening to visit her parents at Sidney, Man.

The Regina football team was defeated by the Grenfell team last week by one goal to none.

The wife and family of Mr. D. Rollo, of the C.P.R., left on Wednesday evening on an extended visit to Montreal.

The bicycle meet which was to have taken place on Tuesday will be held on Monday evening next—if it doesn't rain.

Mr. D. D. McLeod has commenced the erection of a solid brick addition to the Windsor Hotel, which will be used as a bar room.

J. L. Lagare has been appointed postmaster at Willow Bunch, succeeding Pascal Bonneau. The appointment took effect on June 1st.

Gordon & Ironside, Winnipeg, have shipped about 6,000 of Manitoba stock or cattle this season to the western ranges and 3,000 to the United States.

On Thursday last at Indian Head the corner stone of the new Methodist church was laid. Rev. T. Forrier and T. S. McLeod were among those who took part in the ceremony.

At Morley on Monday while corraling some horses one jumped out breaking a rail off the fence, a part of which struck an Indian woman on the head, fracturing the skull. She died in half an hour.

As a result of the serious charges preferred against him, Inspector Thos. Hiscox, of Regina, tendered his resignation to the council. It was not accepted, but the council instead passed a resolution affirming confidence in the Inspector and belief that he is the victim of a conspiracy which will be frustrated.

Ottawa despatch: There will be no bill of indemnity for Mann & Mackenzie for their outlay in the Yukon railway submitted to Parliament this session. Whatever may be done during recess or next session, the Government has concluded not to introduce anything whatever relating to Yukon matters this session.

Free Press: The contractor, Mr. Jas. McDiarmid, for the Moose Jaw and Carberry depots of the Canadian Pacific Railway, started work on the erection of these buildings this week. The company also commenced construction on the new stations in the southwestern portion of the Province, the first to be started being those at Lariviere and Elva.

Last week there was a "marriage license" famine in town, and one of our young men who was about to join the band of benedicts was compelled to make a mid-night trip to Regina in order to secure the credentials necessary to have the ceremony performed. This is a peculiar state of affairs for a town situated as Moose Jaw is and having two issuers of licenses. It was no accident either as—we are informed—the applicant had given ten days notice.

Mr. Adam Carle, accompanied by his wife and family, left on Tuesday for their new home in the Medicine Hat district, where Mr. Carle has located a ranch at the foot of the Cypress Hills. Mr. Carle is one of our oldest and most successful farmers, and if stick-to-it-ness counts for anything no doubt he will succeed in his new venture. He has already 141 head of cattle on the ranch which gives him a fairly good start.

Mrs. Jno. Bellamy, Mrs. H. U. Rorison, and Master Herbie Bellamy, president of the local mission band, left on Wednesday evening for Winnipeg as delegates to the Manitoba and North-West Conference branch of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist church. In reporting the meeting the Free Press says: "Mrs. Rorison, of Moose Jaw, replied to the address of welcome, on behalf of the visiting delegates. She briefly assured the ladies of Winnipeg of the pleasure they had in meeting them to discuss the interests of the missionary work."

Medicine Hat News: Ed. Fearn, M. L. A., has been at Maple Creek for the past week or two. He leaves this week for Dawson City, and expects to reach there in sixteen days from the time of leaving. He has sent a big shipment of fat sheep on ahead of him in care of D. Moorehead. Mr. Fearn informed The News reporter that he had interviewed Mr. Dennis, who is at the head of the Public Works Department at Regina, and that the latter had promised that immediate attention would be given to the repairing of the bridges and hills in this district which were destroyed by the spring freshets. Mr. Fearn expects to be back from Dawson City in time to attend the next session of the Assembly.

Mr. Arthur Trent returned to Maple Creek last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Hunt left for Winnipeg this week.

Promenade Concert on Tuesday and the ball on Wednesday.

Mrs. Alex. McGregor left last Friday to visit friends in Manitoba.

Mrs. Henry Bates returned home last Saturday from a week's visit to Regina.

Mrs. Jno. R. Green, of Nelson, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bessley.

The June number of the Delineator is to hand. It is exceptionally strong in every department.

Mrs. Chas. Unwin, wife of Engineer Unwin, left on Wednesday on a three months' visit to her parents at Belleville.

To intending settlers:—A full list of Government lands open for homesteading in the Moose Jaw district revised up to date. Good farm lands for Sale. SEYMOUR GREEN—Advt.

The C.P.R. are asking for tenders for ploughing fireguards on both sides of the track between Medicine Hat and Gleichen. The tender calls for a guard eight furrows wide.

Mrs. Pat. Callin, wife of Engineer Callin, has arrived from Prince Albert. Mr. Callin has purchased from Mr. Harry Bate the new residence erected on Main street last summer, the latter having bought from Mr. H. McDougall the brick residence lately occupied by Mr. J. C. Hamilton.

C. R. Stovel, organizer in the Territories for the I. O. F., came in on last train, and will spend a few days here with his family before taking to the road again. Mr. Stovel is a most successful organizer, and is spoken highly of by those in authority over him.—Prince Albert Times.

The Ladies of the Presbyterian Church are giving a grand Promenade, Musical and Literary Concert in Snodgrass hall on Tuesday evening next. An excellent programme will be rendered and delicious refreshments served. An admission fee of 25c will be charged. The town orchestra will assist.

Invitations are out for a ball to be given in Snodgrass hall on Wednesday evening next by the Moose Jaw brass band and orchestra, for the purpose of raising funds to buy a number of new instruments, which are greatly needed. As this is a most worthy cause the tickets are selling like hot cake.

The News, Medicine Hat, says it was a trifle in error a week or two ago in stating that the man at the hospital for whom artificial limbs are being procured, came from Dr. Turnbull's ranch south of Moose Jaw. While the man worked on this ranch during his last fall, he was not engaged there at the time of his misfortune.

The suit of Elser vs. the C. P. R., brought by the father of W. Elson, who acted as a brakeman on the C. P. R., and on the 30th of last September was killed on a freight train near North Bend, came up for hearing in New Westminster on Thursday last, when, after considerable evidence was taken, the case was non-suited with costs.

The Indian Department are enquiring into the nature of a curious disease which affects some Canadian Indians in the Rainy Lake country, near the Minnesota border. The disease is said to resemble leprosy and it is reported was brought over by Indians who visited a Minnesota reservation where the disease has gained a considerable foothold. The whole question will be thoroughly investigated.

The Indian Department has secured a warehouse on the C. P. R. track at Winnipeg to be used for distributing all the supplies to be sent out to the various Indian reserves. Major Mc Gibbons, of Fort Qu'Appelle, will be in charge for a month. Formerly the warehouse was at Regina, but owing to the removal of the chief offices to Winnipeg it was found necessary to have the warehouse within easy reach of the officials. The treaty payments will start on July 1st.

Mr. J. J. McLean has opened up his new grocery store in the premises lately purchased by him from W. R. Campbell. The building has been thoroughly renovated and presents a neat and cleanly appearance. Mr. McLean was one of the first to commence business in Moose Jaw, but owing to a adverse circumstance he gave up some years ago. His many friends in this district are pleased to learn that he has re-entered the field, and wish him every success. The business will be conducted under the name of J. A. McLean.

Leader: Information comes from Willow Bunch of a highly successful union held one evening last week at the residence of Mr. J. Y. Desautels, in which Mr. Pascal Bonneau, with the cordial assistance of the ranchers present, bore himself ably and well in adding to the sum total of mutual enjoyment. The information is general and avoids details, and these latter were not willingly supplied by the Willow Bunch ranchers who were in town on Friday and Saturday and who were members of the entertainment committee.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Awarded Highest Honors, World's Fair Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

Thos. Franks of Eve Brow Lake paid Regina a visit last Friday.

Hon. A. H. A'Court and Russell Wilson returned from Regina this week.

Dr. Size, dentist, will be in his office, Moose Jaw, June 16, 17 and 18. See change of dates in advt.

Leader: A party of Willow Bunch ranchers including Joe Desautels and Pascal Bonneau were here on Friday and Saturday, having brought in a herd of cattle for Balderston & Sinton.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cutler leaves next Wednesday for their former home in England where they will reside during the summer months. Their entire household effects and residence will be offered for sale on Tuesday.

Mr. Ed. Arnold, of Battle Creek, Mich., lost freight agent for the G. T. R., was in town last week, and left on Monday for Long Lake. Mr. Arnold is preparing a work on the birds of America, and this summer he is collecting specimens in Assiniboia.

Manager Whyte of the C.P.R. West end Division, Vice President Shaughnessy and Traffic Manager Kerr arrived in town last evening and remained overnight. This morning they inspected the yard and work shops after which they continued their journey west by special train.

An exchange tells a funny story of a tramp who rang a doctor's door bell and asked the pretty woman who opened the door if he would kindly ask the doctor if he had an old pair of pants he would kindly give away. "In the doctor," said the smiling woman and the tramp fainted.

The brass band made their appearance on the street for the first time on Wednesday evening. Considering the short time they have been practicing and that a number of them are only beginners, it is not too much to say that they done remarkably well. Insp. Parry is to be congratulated on the success of his efforts. The band is deserving of every encouragement.

A Winnipeg gentleman claims to have made an invention which promises to revolutionize the bicycle business. It does away with rubber altogether and has non-puncturable tires and at the same time rides quite as smoothly as the pneumatic. Just at present he is keeping the details a profound secret, but a model has been made and tried upon the streets of Winnipeg at an early hour. The test proved very successful.

The Eighth Annual Report of the Medicine Hat Hospital, neatly printed at the "News" office, Medicine Hat, is to hand. President Finlay's report states that "The increased number of hospital days over last year, viz. 441, is an evidence of the steady growth of our work, but while this has shown a marked increase for the year, it is still more satisfactory to find that the cost of maintenance has decreased 6 cents 9 mills per day, or from \$1.01 3-10 to 94 2-5 cents per day."

The members of the Moose Jaw brass band acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donations toward the fund for purchasing new instruments: W. C. Goudie, \$2.00; J. H. Middlegh, \$1.00; W. W. Bole, \$1.00; R. Bogue, \$1.00; C. Stevenson, 25c; G. B. Sharpe, \$1.00; W. C. Lusk, 50c; A. M. Fenwick, \$1.00; W. B. Willoughby, 50c; H. Mitchell, \$1.00; A. Zee, 50c; H. Bates, \$1.00; D. M. Martin, 50c; A. Wilcox, \$1.00; Rev. J. C. Cameron, 50c.

"The Standard,"—says the Regina Leader—"is already noted for its prejudices, and it is fast becoming noted for its direct falsehoods. It declared last week that 'Messrs. Simington, Rutherford and McDougall of Moose Jaw were here on a secret mission of some kind.' The facts are that Messrs. Rutherford and Simington attended the meeting of the Licensing board, one being a commissioner and the other inspector, and Mr. McDougall was down on private (not secret) legal business."

WANTED.

Honest, energetic young men; farmer's sons, teachers, students, clerks and others who are admirers of Mr. Gladstone and would like to spend the next three months in selling the matchless story of his life. We teach you how to do the work and guarantee success. From \$2.00 to \$5.00 a day absolutely. There is no fear of failure and it will be enjoyable work. Particulars furnished free. BRADLEY-GARRETTSON CO., LIMITED, Toronto.

Annual Cemetery Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Cemetery Co. will be held in the town hall on Monday evening next, 6th June, at 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and other business. It is very important that there should be a full meeting and greater interest manifested than in the past. H. McDougall, President.

Supreme Court At Battleford.

A Spring sittings of the Supreme Court was held at Battleford a few days since. Mr. Justice Wetmore presiding. As will be remembered at the last sitting there in October last, Messrs. J. M. Skelton and Thos. Dewar were convicted of perjury, but as some points of law were reserved for consideration of the full court at Regina in December following and which might affect the validity of the convictions, the judge deferred the passing of sentences and fixed the 16th inst. as the date for the purpose. The second trial of C. M. Daumais, on the same charge, was fixed for that date also. Mr. R. F. Chisholm, representing the Attorney General of Canada, applied to have the passing of sentences and the second trial of Daumais postponed until next sittings of the Court at Battleford, and the judge made orders accordingly. The Court then adjourned.

ITCHING CREEPING CRAWLING STINGING SKIN DISEASES RELIEVED BY ONE APPLICATION OF

Dr. Agnew's Ointment, 35 CENTS.

Mr. James Gaston, merchant, Wilkesbarre, Pa., writes:—For nine years I have been disfigured with itchy on hands and face. But at last I have found a cure in Dr. Agnew's Ointment. My skin is now smooth and soft and free from every blemish. The first application gave relief.—30.

SOLD BY W. W. BOLE

McDonald & Riddell.

LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLES.

First class rigs and good driving horses to hire on reasonable terms. Draying done to all parts of the town. Best accommodation for the general public.

McDonald & Riddell.

High St., Moose Jaw.

Massey - Harris CO.

J. H. BUNNELL, Agent.

The Best is None Too Good For Moose Jaw.

We have on hand a full stock of Plows, Harrows, Seeders, Mowers and rakes in three styles will arrive later; Cultivators, Bain Waggon, etc.

The new model "Victoria" Sulky and Gang is having a large sale. These plows have proven a complete success. Farmers are delighted with them. A second shipment to arrive next week. Place your orders at once and secure the best plow in the market. Our stock of Brantford Buggies, Democarts and Carts is complete. Our No. 7 cart is a dandy. Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to inspect our stock before placing their orders, as they will find our goods right and the prices to suit their pockets. We also carry a full stock of wood goods and harness. Agent for Steel Aermotor Windmills and all kinds of pumps. Hay Presses, Road Making Machines, Scrapers, etc.

W. N. Mitchell.

Under New MANAGEMENT

The undersigned wishes to announce that he has purchased the livery stable on River Street and is now conducting a first class livery, feed and sale stable. Good driving horses and handsome new buggies, single and double, to hire. Draying to all parts of the town. Terms reasonable. Patronage solicited.

Henry Bates.

Annab's old stand.

WANTED.

Agents for the greatest of Canadian books, "Life of Gladstone," memorial edition by Hopkins. Canvaser's prospectus now ready. Sells to everybody. Easy to make \$5.00 daily. Be first in the field. BRADLEY-GARRETTSON CO., LIMITED, Toronto.

STRAYED.

One sorrel mare, heavy in foal, 2 years old, white face, white spot on top of right shoulder, front feet turned in, with bridle and shank on, also circled made of bags fastened around the body. Anyone giving information leading to their recovery will be suitably rewarded. H. COONEY, care of W. J. Bradshaw, Parkburg, Assa. 46-48p.

Five Hundred



Boys Wanted

To get into 500 of our boys' suits, boots and shoes and hats. Does your boy look shabby? Its your fault; not ours. we are doing our level best to please the boys.

THIS WEEK

we have just opened out a beautiful assortment of boys light summer suits and odd coats at very low prices.

M. J. MacLEOD

The Up to Date Clothier and Furnisher.

Summer Suitings

Characterize our Summer Suitings.

FOUR THINGS

THE QUALITY THE WORKMANSHIP THE FIT AND THE PRICE.

We have placed in our window a nice selection of English and Canadian tweeds. Your choice for... \$18.00

W. N. Mitchell.

Under New MANAGEMENT

The undersigned wishes to announce that he has purchased the livery stable on River Street and is now conducting a first class livery, feed and sale stable. Good driving horses and handsome new buggies, single and double, to hire. Draying to all parts of the town. Terms reasonable. Patronage solicited.

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Improved Farms FOR SALE.

SE 1/4	20	17	25
NW 1/4	22	19	26
SW 1/4	23	15	25
SE 1/4	12	17	26
SE 1/4	16	17	25
NW 1/4	16	16	25
SW 1/4	34	17	25
SE 1/4	36	16	26
E 1/2	23	18	24

These farms have all been improved.

Also a number of dwelling houses in the Town of Moose Jaw for sale. Homestead entries made. Full list of lands open for homesteading can be seen at my office.

Liberal terms of payment will be given. Apply to

J. H. GRAYSON, Agent for British Canadian Loan and Investment Company.

Farmers and Others

Since opening up the Klondyke I have added to the business full lines of tea, coffees, sugar, rice, raisins, currants, prunes, apricots, plums, peas and all kinds of dried and evaporated fruits can goods, jams, jellies, pickles, beans, split peas, tobacco and cigars, in fact everything to be found in a first class grocery store. Our prices are our drawing card. Highest price paid for butter and eggs. Fresh creamery butter in pound prints, 20 cents per lb.

Thomas Healey.

Lumber, Lime, WOOD

Encourage home industry by buying from us.

SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOW SHADES WITH PATENT FLY ESCAPE.

Flour	\$ 3.00
Graham Flour	2.00
Wheat Meal	2.00
Corn Meal	2.00
Chop per ton	\$22.00 to 25.00
Grating per cwt.	40
Chopping, 12 1/2 and	30

Sacks extra. Please leave cash with order.

E. Simpson & Co.

J. W. FERGUSON

Contractor & Builder.

House Building a Specialty. Plans and Estimates Furnished.

All kinds of repairing and carpentering work done on shortest notice by competent men. Shop on Main Street, at rear of Ferguson's Butcher Shop.

J. W. Ferguson.

H. McDOUGALL

Dealer in.....

Lumber and Building Material.

Moose Jaw, 1st May, 1897.

FOR SALE

Twenty pure bred Polled Angus bulls and (heifers all registered) one and two years old. Will sell them at reasonable prices. Can be seen at Oak Lake ranch. Write to G. B. MURPHY, Carberry, Man. 40-48.

FOR SALE

A good work horse for sale, aged 4 years. Apply to JNO. BELLAMY.